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Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the year 1927.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Vital Statistics :—	
(*a*) Population	1
(*b*) Births	1
(*c*) Deaths	2
(*d*) Infantile Mortality	4
Infectious Diseases	6
Small pox	10
Measles	10
Scarlet Fever	11
Diphtheria	11
Typhoid Fever	12
Typhus	13
Relapsing Fever	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	13
Puerperal Fever	14
Influenza	15
Ambulance Service	16
Vaccinations	16
Disinfection Service	16
Delousing	16
Death Inquiries	16
Government Fever Hospital, Abbasîya	17
Passenger and Pilgrim Control Service	21
(*a*) Passenger Service	21
(*b*) Passenger Transport by Air	21
(*c*) Pilgrim Service	23
Sanitary Control of Public Women	26
(*a*) Native Examination Rooms	26
(*b*) European Examination Rooms	29
Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Police	30
Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments	43
Outbreak of Food Poisoning	55
Anti-Malaria Measures	59
Various Questions of General Sanitation	59

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Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the Year 1927.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1927 was 874,300.

The district distribution of the population has been calculated by the Statistical Department as follows :—

District.	Population.
Mûsky...	26,000
Bâb el Shaʿrîya...	72,200
Ezbekîya	61,700
ʿAbdîn...	64,800
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900
Helwan	42,700
Khalîfa	60,100
Darb el Ahmar	74,300
Gamâlîya	70,400
Shubra	94,700
Bûlâq	104,600
Old Cairo	35,500
Wâyli	82,400
Total Cairo City	874,300

This estimated population was supplied to us by the Statistical Department on the basis of the Census of 1917.

The Census of 1927 however shows that the real population for this year is 1,099,700.

It is obvious therefore that the figures for death-rates, birth-rates and incidence of infectious diseases are too high. Nevertheless they are none the less valuable for comparison with the figures for the preceding 10 years. They are all based on the same census of that of 1917.

(*b*) Births.

During 1927 : 46,345 births occurred in Cairo. The annual birth-rate was therefore 53·0 per thousand of population as compared with 51·6 in the previous year. Of this total 45,545 were natives and 800 foreign births.

For the quinquennial period ending in 1927 the mean annual birth-rate was 51·7. The highest rate during that period being 53·0 in 1927 and the lowest in 1925 being 50·3 per thousand of population.

The highest district birth-rate in 1927 was in Shoubra where there were 69·5 births per thousand of population. The lowest rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 32·7 (*see* Table I).

Table I.—District Births and Birth-rates per Thousand of Population.

District.	1927		1926		1925	
	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Rates.
Mûsky	947	36·4	992	38·7	991	39·3
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	3,507	48·6	3,405	48·0	3,382	48·3
Ezbekîya	2,021	32·7	2,115	34·7	2,024	33·4
Darb el Ahmar	3,333	44·9	3,258	44·4	3,152	43·5
ʿAbdîn	2,479	38·3	2,337	36·5	2,330	36·6
Saiyeda Zeinab	4,543	53·5	4,433	52·2	4,158	50·6
Helwan	1,953	45·7	1,808	47·8	430	36·1
Khalîfa	3,310	55·1	3,262	55·2	3,092	52·9
Gamâlîya	3,560	50·6	3,427	49·5	3,491	51·3
Shubra	6,579	69·5	5,959	64·5	5,564	61·4
Bûlâq	6,721	64·2	6,443	63·0	6,132	60·7
Old Cairo	2,388	67·3	2,273	65·1	2,106	60·5
Wâyli	5,004	60·7	4,639	57·3	4,343	54·4
Total Cairo City ...	46,345	53·0	44,351	51·6	41,195	50·3

Still-Births.—During 1927 : 1,236 children were born dead. Of these 1,219 were Egyptians and 17 of Foreign parentage.

This gives a rate of 2·7 still-births per hundred births as compared with 2·5 in 1926 and 2·8 in 1925.

(*c*) Deaths.

During 1927 a total of 29,819 deaths occurred in Cairo. Of these however 700 were deaths of non-residents leaving 29,119 for Cairo proper. This gives an annual death-rate of 33·3 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 34·4 for 1926 and 37·0 for 1925.

For the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual rate was 34·8 per thousand of population with a maximum during the period of 37·0 in 1925 and a minimum of 33·3 in 1927.

The lowest mortality occurred in Mousky with a death-rate of 22·0 per thousand of population as against the lowest mortality of 22·7 per thousand in Mousky in 1926 and 25·6 in Ezbekîya in 1925.

The highest district mortality was in Old Cairo with a death-rate of 47·9 per thousand of population as compared with 46·6 in 1926 and 56·0 in 1925 in the same district (*see* Table II).

Out of the total number of 29,119 for Cairo proper 28,454 were deaths of Egyptians and 665 of foreigners.

Table II.—District Deaths and Death-rates per Thousand of Population.

District.	1927		1926		1925	
	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.
Mûsky	573	22·0	582	22·7	647	25·7
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	2,060	28·5	2,221	31·3	2,394	34·2
Ezbekîya	1,416	22·9	1,457	23·9	1,550	25·6
Darb el Ahmar	2,152	29·0	2,382	32·4	2,275	31·4
ʿAbdîn	1,680	25·9	1,618	25·2	1,775	27·9
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,751	32·4	2,774	33·3	2,837	34·5
Helwan	1,314	30·8	1,286	30·5	318	26·7
Khalîfa	2,265	37·7	2,304	39·0	2,378	40·7
Gamâlîya	2,232	31·7	2,260	32·7	2,353	34·5
Shubra	3,712	39·2	3,738	40·4	3,816	42·1
Bûlâq	4,123	39·4	4,105	40·2	4,899	48·5
Old Cairo	1,702	47·9	1,626	46·6	1,950	56·0
Wâyli	3,139	38·1	3,241	40·0	3,124	39·1
Total Cairo City	29,119	33·3	29,594	34·4	30,316	37·0

Chart 1. shows the maximum, minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1922-1926 and the weekly death-rates of 1927.

The 29,119 deaths occurred in Cairo during 1927 are divided as follows :

Infectious diseases	1,332
Tuberculous diseases	958
Malignant tumours	259
Venereal diseases...	113
Tropical and Sub-Tropical diseases	121
Respiratory System	4,543
Genito-urinary system...	991
Heart and blood vessels	1,780
Alimentary system	9,481
Senility	2,127
Nervous system	1,241
Other causes of death...	6,173
Total	29,119



(*d*) Infantile Mortality.

10,232 children under one year of age died during 1927 giving an infantile mortality of 221 per thousand births for the whole city as compared with 220 in 1926 and 239 in 1925.

In addition there were 12 deaths of infants coming from outside Cairo and who died in various public institutions.

During the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual infantile mortality rate was 230 per thousand births.

The highest rate during the period was 240 in 1924 and the lowest was 220 in 1926.

As regards the various districts of the City, the lowest infantile mortality rate occurred in Mousky with 179 infantile deaths per thousand births. (*see* Table III.)

Of the 10,232 deaths of children under the age of one year occurring in 1927 : 10,145 were deaths of Egyptian infants and 87 of foreigners.

Table III.—District Infantile Mortality-rates per Thousand Births.

District.	1927		1926		1925	
	Deaths.	Deaths-rate.	Deaths.	Deaths-rate.	Deaths.	Deaths-rate.
Mûsky	170	179	145	146	160	161
Bâb el Sha'rîya	716	204	709	208	783	231
Ezbekîya	380	188	410	194	399	197
Darb el Ahmar	744	223	750	230	690	219
'Abdîn	503	203	439	188	501	215
Saiyeda Zeinab	929	204	892	201	874	210
Helwan	437	224	400	221	88	205
Khalîfa	824	249	746	229	727	235
Gamâlîya	774	217	747	218	787	225
Shubra	1,398	212	1,298	218	1,391	250
Bûlâq	1,631	243	1,539	239	1,723	281
Old Cairo	664	278	645	284	764	363
Wâyli	1,062	212	1,061	229	979	225
Total Cairo City ...	10,232	221	9,781	220	9,866	239

Again the 10,232 deaths distributed according to diseases were as follows :—

148 Infectious diseases.
5,118 Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
1,566 Marasmus and Congenital debility.
1,390 Pulmonary and Bronchial diseases.
2,010 Other diseases.

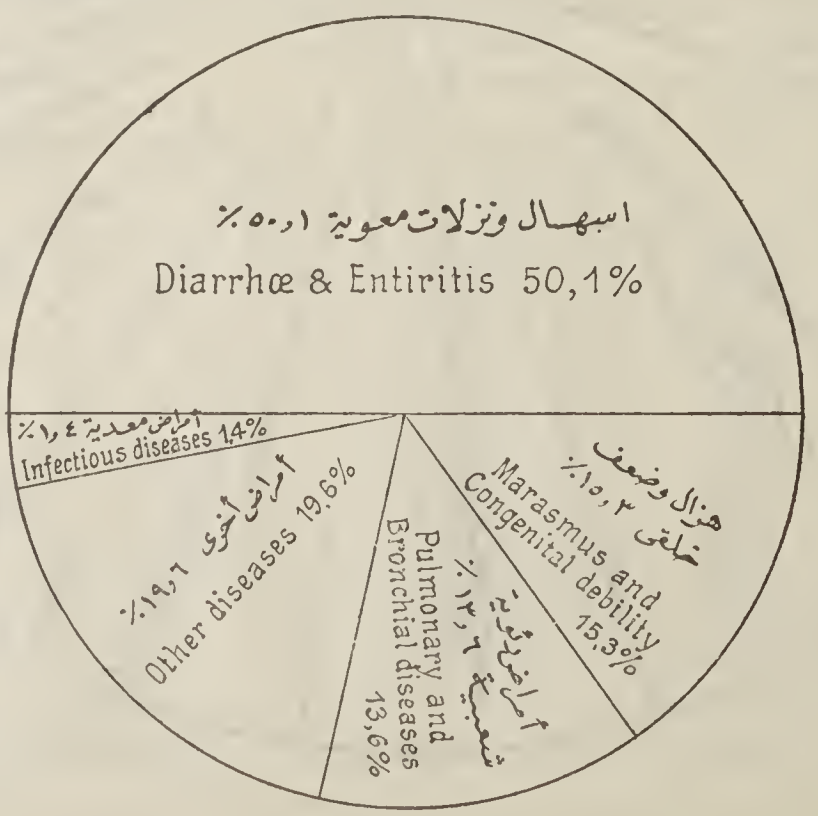


Chart. II. —Shows the Infantile death-rates of 1927 as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean weekly rates for the period 1922–1926 per thousand births.

Chart. 111.—Shows the principal causes of Infantile mortality in 1927.

Chart. IV.—Shows the relationship between Infantile mortality from Diarrhoea and temperature.

The temperature curves shown are two : the minimum temperature and the average maximum temperature (*see* our note on Summer Diarrhoea in Infancy in our Report for 1923).

Table IV.—Shows comparative mid-year population and vital statistics of Cairo from 1911 to 1927.

Table V.—Population and vital statistics for the various Districts of Cairo for 1927.

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE MID-YEAR POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO, 1911 TO 1927.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile death-rate per 1,000 Births.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.	Still-births rate per 100 Births.
1911	693,806	27,981	40·3	10,414	323	32,195	46·4	—
1912	704,956	26,385	37·4	9,549	303	31,655	44·8	—
1913	715,609	26,413	36·9	9,250	292	31,599	44·1	4·3
1914	725,670	26,128	36·0	8,875	283	31,314	43·1	4·2
1915	733,423	32,554	44·3	9,592	320	29,933	40·8	4·4
1916	740,000	28,320	38·3	9,208	295	31,170	42·1	4·6
1917	749,000	26,804	35·8	8,248	262	31,442	42·0	3·9
1918	760,008	37,568	49·4	9,242	329	28,047	37·9	4·4
1919	761,525	31,547	41·4	7,621	238	31,974	42·0	3·8
1920	761,300	27,619	36·3	9,146	255	33,984	47·3	3·7
1921	765,200	23,563	30·8	8,109	220	36,914	48·2	3·4
1922	777,500	26,692	34·3	9,964	239	41,596	53·5	3·1
1923	791,000	28,156	35·6	9,495	230	41,309	52·2	2·9
1924	804,200	27,121	33·7	9,980	240	41,540	51·6	2·8
1925	818,500	30,316	37·0	9,866	239	41,195	50·3	2·8
1926	859,400	29,594	34·4	9,781	220	44,351	51·6	2·5
1927	874,300	29,119	33·3	10,232	221	46,345	53·0	2·7

The above Table giving the vital statistics from 1911–1927 shows several points of interest amongst which may be observed the tendency during these years towards a diminution in the death-rate per 1000 of population, diminution in the infantile death-rate per 1000 births and a diminution in the still-births in the percentage of births.

TABLE V.—THE POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality Rate per Thousand Births.
Mûsky	26,000	573	22·0	947	36·4	170	179
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	72,200	2,060	28·5	3,507	48·6	716	204
Ezbekîya	61,700	1,416	22·9	2,021	32·7	380	188
ʿAbdîn	64,800	1,680	25·9	2,479	38·3	503	203
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	2,751	32·4	4,543	53·5	929	204
Khalîfa	60,100	2,265	37·7	3,310	55·1	824	249
Helwan	42,200	1,314	30·8	1,953	45·7	437	224
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	2,152	29·0	3,333	44·9	744	223
Gamâlîya	70,400	2,232	31·7	3,560	50·6	774	217
Shubra...	94,700	3,712	39·2	6,579	69·5	1,398	212
Bûlâq	104,600	4,123	39·4	6,721	64·2	1,631	243
Old Cairo	35,500	1,702	47·9	2,388	67·3	664	278
Wâyli	82,400	3,139	38·1	5,004	60·7	1,062	212
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	29,119	33·3	46,345	53·0	10,232	221

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total of all Infectious Diseases notified during 1927 was 6,477 which includes 428 cases coming from outside Cairo, so that the total for Cairo proper was 6,049 as compared with 5,675 in 1926.

Out of this total 2,577 with a mortality of 806 were cases belonging to the eight principal diseases. The remainder includes 1,870 of Influenza, 339 of Chicken-pox, 514 of Whooping Cough, 304 of Mumps, 27 of Tetanus, 63 of Puerperal Fever, 8 of malta fever, 22 of Rabies, 1 of glanders, 1 of Encephalitis lethargica and 323 of dysentery.

The rate per thousand of population for the eight principal diseases was 2·947 as compared with 4·148 in 1926 while the rate of deaths to cases was 31·3 % as compared with 29·8 % in the previous year. *See* Tables VI, VII, VIII and IX, and Figure 1.

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914 TO 1927.

YEAR.	Eight Principal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total Number of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from Eight Principal Diseases.	Rate of Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate of Eight Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from Eight Principal Diseases to Cases recorded.
							Per cent.
1914	4,878	405	5,283	1,610	6·722	2·218	33·0
1915	5,744	409	6,153	2,365	7·831	3·224	41·1
1916	6,771	412	7,183	2,836	9·150	3·832	41·8
1917	4,304	672	4,976	1,608	5·746	2·146	37·4
1918	8,268	614	8,882	3,397	10·535	4·328	41·1
1919	9,164	708	9,872	3,970	11·659	5·051	43·3
1920	4,838	2,144	6,982	1,493	6·155	1·899	30·9
1921	2,026	2,733	4,759	599	2·550	0·754	29·6
1922	2,555	2,185	4,740	850	3·165	1·053	33·3
1923	3,189	1,485	4,674	986	3·883	1·200	30·9
1924	2,190	1,878	4,068	666	2·623	0·797	30·4
1925	3,546	2,273	5,819	1,328	4·172	1·562	37·4
1926	3,565	2,110	5,675	1,064	4·148	1·238	29·8
1927	2,577	3,472	6,049	806	2·947	0·921	31·3

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	50	1·923	13	0·500	26·0
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	72,200	138	1·911	50	0·692	36·2
Ezbekîya	61,700	202	3·273	55	0·891	27·2
ʿAbdîn	64,800	189	2·916	35	0·540	18·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	356	4·193	96	1·130	27·0
Khalîfa	60,100	175	2·911	74	1·231	42·3
Helwan	42,700	115	2·693	20	0·468	17·4
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	118	1·588	38	0·511	32·2
Gamâlîya	70,400	90	1·278	33	0·468	36·7
Shubra	94.700	309	3·262	91	0·960	29·4
Bûlâq...	104,600	231	2·208	101	0·965	43·7
Old Cairo	35,500	158	4·450	86	2·422	54·4
Wâyli	82,400	446	5·412	114	1·383	25·6
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	2,577	2·947	806	0·921	31·3

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1927 (EIGHT PRINCIPAL DISEASES).

Estimated mid-year population in { 1923=821,230. 1924=834,870. 1925=849,750. 1926=859,400. 1927=874,300.

DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded
						Per cent.
Small-pox	1923	28	0·034	13	0·015	46·4
	1924	205	0·245	51	0·061	24·9
	1925	21	0·024	2	0·002	9·5
	1926	101	0·117	21	0·024	20·8
	1937	14	0·016	3	0·003	21·4
Measles	1923	1,418	1·726	452	0·550	31·8
	1924	175	0·209	53	0·063	30·3
	1925	1,468	1·748	662	0·779	44·5
	1926	1,348	1·568	486	0·565	36·0
	1927	204	0·233	116	0·132	56·9
Scarlet fever	1923	29	0·035	3	0·003	11·1
	1924	82	0·098	—	—	—
	1925	45	0·052	3	0·003	6·7
	1926	53	0·061	3	0·003	5·7
	1927	44	0·050	1	0·001	2·3
Diphtheria	1923	619	0·753	194	0·236	31·3
	1924	711	0·851	243	0·291	34·2
	1925	872	1·026	299	0·351	34·2
	1926	736	0·856	221	0·257	30·0
	1927	1,113	1·273	374	0·427	33·6
Typhoid fever	1923	969	1·179	242	0·294	25·0
	1924	901	0·079	253	0·303	28·1
	1925	1,073	1·262	327	0·384	30·5
	1926	1,200	1·396	296	0·344	24·7
	1927	1,142	1·306	287	0·328	25·1
Typhus fever	1923	112	0·136	77	0·093	68·7
	1924	107	0·128	60	0·071	56·1
	1925	38	0·044	31	0·036	81·6
	1926	122	0·141	33	0·038	27·0
	1927	54	0·061	19	0·021	35·2
Relapsing fever	1923	2	0·002	—	—	—
	1924	1	0·001	—	—	—
	1925	2	0·002	—	—	—
	1926	—	—	—	—	—
	1927	1	0·001	1	0·001	100·0
Cerebro-spinal fever	1923	12	0·014	5	0·006	41·7
	1924	8	0·009	6	0·007	75·0
	1925	9	0·010	4	0·004	44·4
	1926	5	0·005	4	0·004	80·0
	1927	5	0·005	5	0·005	100·0
TOTALS	1923	3,189	3·883	986	1·200	30·9
	1924	2,190	2·623	666	0·797	30·4
	1925	3,546	4·172	1,328	1·562	37·4
	1926	3,565	4·148	1,064	1·238	29·8
	1927	2,577	2·947	806	0·921	31·3

Table IX.—District Distributions of the Principal Zymotic Diseases in 1927.

District.	Population.	Small-pox.		Relapsing Fever.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Totals.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mûsky	26,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	8	1	—	13	4	2	—	50	13
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	72,200	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	55	14	1	—	70	29	8	6	138	50
Ezbekîya	61,700	6	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	110	28	8	1	68	21	8	1	202	55
ʿAbdîn	64,800	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	104	16	8	—	69	17	5	1	189	35
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	141	29	3	—	184	61	24	4	356	96
Khalîfa	60,100	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	85	37	2	—	74	33	10	2	175	74
Helwan	42,700	—	—	—	—	1	1	28	4	49	5	1	—	28	7	8	3	115	20
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	56	10	—	—	59	26	2	2	118	38
Gamâlîya	70,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	37	12	2	—	46	18	4	3	90	33
Shubra	94,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	135	32	2	—	145	46	16	5	309	91
Bûlâq	104,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	111	58	2	—	101	40	14	2	231	101
Old Cairo	35,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	29	8	1	—	59	13	68	65	158	86
Wâyli	82,400	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	197	30	13	—	197	59	35	22	446	114
Total for Cairo	874,300	14	3	1	1	5	5	54	19	1,142	287	44	1	1,113	374	204	116	2,577	806
Extra-urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals and Military Cases		—	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	154	29	1	—	40	6	6	1	208	40
Totals		14	3	1	1	6	5	61	23	1,296	316	45	1	1,153	380	210	117	2,785	846

Small-pox.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1927 was 14 as against 101 cases in the previous year. The rate of cases per thousand of population was 0·016.

There were three deaths from this disease. The death-rate per thousand of population was 0·003 and the rate of deaths to cases recorded was 21·4 per cent.

See Table X (with Fig. 2) and Chart V.

TABLE X.—SMALL-POX CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'rîya	72,200	3	0·041	1	0·013	33·33
Ezbekîya	61,700	6	0·097	2	0·032	33·33
'Abdîn	68,800	2	0·030	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	1	0·011	—	—	—
Khalîfa	60,100	1	0·016	—	—	—
Helwân	42,700	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâlîya	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	94,700	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	104,600	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	35,500	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	82,400	1	0·012	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	14	0·016	3	0·003	21·4

Incidence of Small-pox cases according to age :—

Under one year	0
From 1 to 5 years	2
„ 5 to 10 „	0
„ 10 to 15 „	2
„ 15 to 25 „	5
„ 25 years and up	5
TOTAL	14

This speaks well for the efficiency of the vaccination performed by our Medical Officers, there being only 2 cases of small pox below the age of 10.

Measles.

The total number of cases recorded during the year 1927 was 204 as against 1,348 in the year 1926 and 1,486 in 1925. This gives a rate of 0·233 per thousand of population.

There were 116 deaths from this disease, 106 of which were diagnosed after death. The death-rate per thousand was 0·132 whilst the rate of deaths to cases notified was 56.9%

See Table XI (with Fig. 3) and Chart VI.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	2	0·076	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'rîya	72,200	8	0·110	6	0·083	75·0
Ezbekîya	61,700	8	0·129	1	0·016	12·5
'Abdîn	64,800	5	0·077	1	0·015	20·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	24	0·282	4	0·047	16·7
Khalîfa	60,100	10	0·166	2	0·033	20·0
Helwan	42,700	8	0·187	3	0·070	37·5
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	2	0·026	2	0·026	100·0
Gamâlîya	70,400	4	0·056	3	0·042	75·0
Shubra	94,700	16	0·168	5	0·052	31·2
Bûlâq	104,600	14	0·133	2	0·019	14·3
Old Cairo	35,500	68	1·915	65	1·830	95·6
Wâyli	82,400	35	0·424	22	0·266	62·9
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	874,300	204	0·233	116	0·132	56·9

Scarlet Fever.

There were 44 cases notified during the year 1927 as compared with 53 cases in 1926. This gives a rate of 0·050 per thousand of population.

There was 1 death of this disease. The death-rate per thousand of population was therefore 0·001, whilst the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 2.3%

Of the total number of cases 28 were natives, 3 English, 1 Austrian, 2 Jews, 2 Greeks, 3 Syrians, 2 Italians, 1 American, 1 Spanish, and 1 Swiss.

See Table XII, Fig. IV. and Chart VII.

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	1	0·038	—	—	—
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	72,200	1	0·013	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	61,700	8	0·129	1	0·016	12·5
ʿAbdîn	64,800	8	0·123	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	3	0·035	—	—	—
Khalîfa	60,100	2	0·033	—	—	—
Helwan	42,700	1	0·023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâlîya	70,400	2	0·028	—	—	—
Shubra	94,700	2	0·021	—	—	—
Bûlâq	104,600	2	0·019	—	—	—
Old Cairo	35,500	1	0·028	—	—	—
Wâyli	82,400	13	0·157	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	44	0·050	1	0·001	2·3

Diphtheria.

The total number of cases recorded in 1927 was 1,113 as compared with 736 in 1926 and 672 in 1925. This gives a rate of 1·273 per thousand of population. The total number of deaths was 374. This gives a death-rate of 0·427 per thousand of population and a ratio of 33·6% of the cases notified. Out of the total deaths 104 were found dead.

The highest case-rate occurred in Wâyli being 2·390 per thousand of population.

See Table XIII (Fig. V) and Chart VIII.

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	13	0·500	4	0·153	30·8
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	72,200	70	0·969	29	0·401	41·4
Ezbekîya	61,700	68	1·102	21	0·340	30·9
ʿAbdîn	64,800	69	1·064	17	0·262	24·6
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	184	2·167	61	0·718	33·1
Khalîfa	60,100	74	1·231	33	0·549	44·6
Helwan	42,700	28	0·655	7	0·163	25·0
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	59	0·794	26	0·349	44·1
Gamâlîya	70,400	46	0·653	18	0·255	39·1
Shubra	94,700	145	1·531	46	0·485	31·7
Bûlâq	104,600	101	0·965	40	0·382	39·6
Old Cairo	35,500	59	1·661	13	0·366	22·0
Wâyli	82,400	197	2·390	59	0·716	29·9
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	874,300	1,113	1·273	374	0·427	33·6

Typhoid Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1927 was 1,142 as against 1,200 in 1926 and 1,073 in 1925.

The case-rate for the year was therefore 1·306 per thousand of population

The number of deaths from this disease was 287 of which 104 were diagnosed after death on the history given by the relatives.

The death-rate was 0·328 per thousand of population and the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 25·1 per cent.

The highest case-rate occurred in Wâyli being 2·390 per thousand of population. *See* Table XIV (Fig. VI) and Chart IX.

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	33	1·269	8	0·307	24·2
Bâb el Sha'rîya	72,200	55	0·761	14	0·193	25·4
Ezbekîya	61,700	110	1·782	28	0·453	25·4
'Abdîn	64,800	104	1·604	16	0·246	15·4
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	141	1·660	29	0·341	20·6
Khalîfa	60,100	85	1·414	37	0·615	43·5
Helwan	42,700	49	1·147	5	0·117	10·2
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	56	0·753	10	0·134	17·9
Gamâlîya	70,400	37	0·525	12	0·170	32·4
Shubra	94,700	135	1·425	32	0·337	23·7
Bûlâq	104,600	111	1·061	58	0·554	52·2
Old Cairo	35,500	29	0·816	8	0·225	27·6
Wâyli	82,400	197	2·390	30	0·364	15·2
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	1,142	1·306	287	0·328	25·1

The cases are distributed as follows :—

Natives	961	Maltese	2
Jews	42	Americans	3
Syrians	27	Swiss	2
Armenians	23	German	1
Greeks	23	Austrian	1
Italians	20	Belgian	1
English	15	Other Nationalities	14
French	7		

A further analysis shows that the 1,142 cases occurred in Cairo, are distributed as follows :—

1,025 cases occurred in 1,025 families (*i.e.* 1 case in each family).
88 ,, ,, ,, 44 ,, (*i.e.* 2 cases in each family).
24 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, (*i.e.* 3 ,, ,, ,,).
5 ,, ,, ,, 1 family (*i.e.* 5 ,, ,, ,,).

That is to say that out of the 1,142 cases occurring in 1,078 families, only 64 may have contracted the disease from other member of their family.

92,838 prophylactic vaccinations were carried out against typhoid.

Typhus.

The total number of cases recorded during the year 1927 was 54, cases out of which 24 occurred in a Village called Basatin, Helwan direct.

The case-rate per thousand of population was 0·061 and 6 cases were diagnosed after death.

The total number of deaths was 19 giving a death-rate of 0·021 per thousand of population, and the ratio of deaths to cases notified is 35·2 per cent.

The highest case-rate was in Helwan with 0·655 per thousand of population.

See Table XV (Fig. VII) and Chart X.

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	1	0·038	1	0·038	100·0
Bâb el Shaʿrîya...	72,200	1	0·013	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	61,700	—	—	—	—	—
ʿAbdîn...	64,800	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	84,900	2	0·023	1	0·011	50·0
Khalîfa	60,100	3	0·049	2	0·033	66·7
Helwan	42,700	28	0·655	4	0.093	14·3
Darb el Ahmar...	74,300	1	0·013	—	—	—
Gamâlîya	70,400	1	0·014	—	—	—
Shubra	94,700	11	0·116	8	0·084	72·7
Bûlâq	104,600	3	0·028	1	0·009	33·3
Old Cairo	35,500	1	0·028	—	—	—
Wâyli	82,400	2	0·024	2	0·024	100·0
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	54	0·061	19	0·021	35·2

Relapsing Fever.

One case occurred this year as compared with none in 1926 and 2 in 1925.

See Table XVI (Fig. VIII) and Chart XI.

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING-FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky	26,000	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	72,200	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	61,700	1	0·016	1	0·016	100·0
ʿAbdîn...	64,800	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	84,900	—	—	—	—	—
Khalîfa	60,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwan	42,700	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar...	74,300	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâlîya	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	94,700	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	104,600	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	35,500	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	82,400	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	1	0·001	1	0·001	100·0

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

There were 5 cases of this disease during the year 1927 as compared with 5 cases in 1926 and 9 cases in 1925.

The number of deaths was 5. The case and death-rates were 0·005 per thousand of population.

See Table XVII and Chart XII.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,000	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	72,200	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	61,700	1	0·016	1	0·016	100·0
ʿAbdîn	64,800	1	0·015	1	0·015	100·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	84,900	1	0·011	1	0·011	100·0
Khalîfa	60,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwan	42,700	1	0·023	1	0·023	100·0
Darb el Ahmar	74,300	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâlîya	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	94,700	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	104,600	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	35,500	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	82,400	1	0·012	1	0·012	100·0
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	874,300	5	0·005	5	0·005	100·0

Puerperal Fever.

The total number of cases from this disease during 1927 was 63 as compared with 77 cases in 1926. There were 49 deaths from this disease.

There were 30 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement and which if added to the others, make a total of 79.

The causes of those 30 deaths are given as : 2 abortion, 9 hæmorrhage, 3 heart disease, 2 difficult labour, 2 dysentery, 6 pneumonia, 5 eclampsia and 1 Influenza.

The death-rate of Puerperal Fever was therefore 0·056 per thousand of population or 1·057 per thousand of births. If the 30 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement be added the death-rate due to child-birth will be 1·704 per thousand births or 0·090 per thousand of population. *See* Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.—PUERPERAL FEVER, 1914–1927.

YEAR.	Deaths from Puerperal Fever.	Deaths within a Fortnight of Confinement.	Total Maternal Deaths.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per 1000 Births.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per 1000 of Population.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per 1000 Births.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per 1000 of Population.
1914	48	30	78	1·532	0·016	2·490	0·107
1915	85	32	117	2·839	0·115	3·903	0·159
1916	75	29	104	2·406	0·113	3·336	0·140
1917	55	27	82	1·766	0·033	2·607	0·109
1918	35	31	116	3·030	0·112	4·135	0·152
1919	555	25	80	1·720	0·072	2·502	0·105
1920	48	30	78	1·333	0·062	2·170	0·102
1921	60	28	88	1·625	0·078	2·381	0·115
1922	58	27	85	1·394	0·074	2·043	0·109
1923	32	28	60	0·774	0·038	1·452	0·075
1924	44	31	75	1·059	0·052	1·508	0·089
1925	39	40	79	0·946	0·045	1·191	0·092
1926	67	33	100	1·736	0·089	2·254	0·116
1927	49	30	79	1·057	0·056	1·704	0·090

Influenza.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1927 was 1,870 as against 1,203 in 1926 and 1,272 in 1925. This gives a case-rate of 2·138 per thousand of population as against 1·399 in 1926 and 1·496 in 1925.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 149 which gives a death-rate of 0.170 per thousand of population as compared with 0·116 in 1926.

The number of deaths from all respiratory diseases, excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, was 4,543, out of which 2,949 were due to pneumonia, 1,471 to bronchitis, 13 to pleurisy and 110 to other respiratory diseases.

Of the 2,949 deaths from pneumonia 2,145 were children up to 5 years of age, 201 from 5 up to 15 years, 202 from 15 up to 35 and 401 from 35 over.

Table XIX shows the comparison of deaths from influenza and those from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

TABLE XIX.—INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1927.

	Week Ending	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Week Ending	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1	January 7 ...	37	5	68	105	27	July 8...	27	2	57	95
2	„ 14 ...	34	5	73	127	28	„ 15...	16	3	60	97
3	„ 21 ...	47	8	92	136	29	„ 22...	24	3	62	92
4	„ 28 ...	71	5	101	147	30	„ 29...	14	—	47	87
5	February 4 ...	89	10	130	174	31	August 5...	14	1	57	105
6	„ 11 ...	81	6	89	129	32	„ 12...	23	2	72	96
7	„ 18 ...	49	6	74	115	33	„ 19...	22	1	58	103
8	„ 25 ...	39	7	57	85	34	„ 26...	14	1	38	65
9	March 4 ...	37	5	53	88	35	September 2...	32	—	44	66
10	„ 11 ...	31	1	61	91	36	„ 9...	18	3	39	53
11	„ 18 ...	20	1	41	62	37	„ 16...	11	—	33	49
12	„ 25 ...	19	2	49	68	38	„ 23...	24	2	37	55
13	April 1 ...	24	—	46	71	39	„ 30...	31	1	46	68
14	„ 8 ...	9	2	60	87	40	October 7...	16	2	36	52
15	„ 15 ...	20	1	56	84	41	„ 14...	45	1	38	64
16	„ 22 ...	18	2	53	97	42	„ 21...	45	—	45	76
17	„ 29 ...	15	2	43	77	43	„ 28...	60	2	53	78
18	May 6 ...	41	3	50	76	44	November 4...	94	5	46	66
19	„ 13 ...	22	2	53	89	45	„ 11...	113	5	49	73
20	„ 20 ...	29	6	52	77	46	„ 18...	79	3	52	76
21	„ 27 ...	22	2	56	83	47	„ 25...	59	4	53	86
22	June 3 ...	18	—	52	92	48	December 2...	65	2	52	83
23	„ 10 ...	9	1	64	94	49	„ 9...	47	3	45	72
24	„ 17 ...	15	4	54	79	50	„ 16...	63	3	64	90
25	„ 24 ...	18	3	52	81	51	„ 23...	36	1	58	85
26	July 1 ...	16	4	51	78	52	„ 31...	48	6	78	119
							Totals	1,870	149	2,949	4,543

Ambulance Service.

During 1927 there were 1,871 calls made on the Ambulance Service as against 1,849 in 1926. Of the total, 1,849 journeys were made by the motor ambulances and 21 by the hooded carts and 1 by the second class ambulance.

Vaccinations.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1927 by the Qism Medical Officers and those of the Inspectorate was 53,933. Of this total 43,137 were primary vaccinations, 42,710 of which were among natives and 427 among foreigners, the remaining 10,796 were secondary vaccinations against small-pox.

Besides these, the Inspectorate issued to private practitioners, schools, Government Departments and Business Firms, lymph sufficient for 23,640 persons.

Disinfection Service.

The total number of rooms disinfected during 1927 was 26,587. Of this total, 12,248 were done by the Abbâsîya Disinfecting Station and 14,339 by the Fum el Khalîg Staff.

This makes an average of 33·6 rooms per day for Abbasîya and 39·3 for Fum el Khalîg.

Of the total of rooms disinfected 549 were done with formalin, 12,951 by sublimate, 12,044 by izal, 991 by petroleum emulsion and 52 by sulphur. In addition, there were 132,170 articles of clothing removed to the two Stations for disinfection by steam.

Of the total number 99,467 were disinfected by the Abbasîya Station and 32,703 by the Fum el Khalîg Station.

Delousing.

The total number of contacts of typhus fever who were deloused during the year was 1,342 of which 608 were males and 734 females.

Death Inquiries.

The total number of uncertified deaths during 1927 which required to be investigated was 16,155 as against 17,734 in 1926. The proportion, therefore, of uncertified deaths to the total Cairo deaths (*i.e.* 29,119) was 55·5 per cent as against 59·5 per cent in 1926.

Out of the total 16,155 uncertified deaths, 12,740 were investigated by the Qism Medical Officers, *i.e.* 78·9 per cent, and 2,576 or 15·9 per cent were inquired into by the Qism Mowaledas, 737 or 4·6 per cent by sanitary barbers and 102 or 0·6 per cent by the village Dâyas. Therefore the daily average of inquiries was 44·3.

The average per day for the Medical Officers was 34·9, and for the Mowaledas was 7·1, for the sanitary barbers 2, for the village dâyas 0·3.

In 1927 the largest number of inquiries were made by the Medical Officer of Khalîfa Qism who investigated 1,626 deaths.

See Table XX.

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1927.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.					Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District *Hakimas.*	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village *Dâyas.*	District Totals.	
							Per cent.
Mûsky	573	121	32	—	—	153	26·7
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	2,060	458	66	—	—	524	25·4
Ezbekîya	1,416	329	29	—	—	358	25·3
ʿAbdîn	1,680	617	90	—	—	707	42·1
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,751	1,199	210	—	—	1,409	51·2
Helwân	1,314	246	14	599	88	947	72·1
Khalîfa	2,265	1,626	225	—	—	1,851	81·7
Darb el Ahmar	2,152	978	224	—	—	1,202	55·8
Gamâlîya	2,232	756	122	—	—	878	39·3
Shubra ... Shubra I	1,785	868	107	57	9	1,041	58·3
Shubra ... Shubra II	1,927	1,072	103	—	—	1,175	61·0
Bûlâq ... Bûlâq I	2,743	1,174	851	—	—	2,025	73·8
Bûlâq ... Bûlâq II	1,380	898	133	—	—	1,031	74·7
Old Cairo	1,702	1,073	135	—	—	1,208	71·0
Wâyli ... Zeitûn	1,394	550	143	81	5	779	55·9
Wâyli ... ʿAbbâsîya	1,745	775	92	—	—	867	49·7
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	29,119	12,740	2,576	737	102	16,155	55·5

GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASIYA.

During the year 1927, there were 3,683 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 2,533 in 1926. Of these 2,445 were males and 1,238 were females.

The number of patients admitted each month was 147 in January, 149 in February, 183 in March, 205 in April, 267 in May, 264 in June, 342 in July, 376 in August, 289 in September, 443 in October, 598 in November and 420 in December. See Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL
MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED DURING 1927.

MONTH.	SEX.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Cases under Observation.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Malaria.	Tetanus.	Dysentry.	Dengue.	Malta Fever.	TOTAL.
Jan.	Male	2	1	1	—	12	2	—	—	12	—	2	57	4	4	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	104
	Female	1	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	1	11	1	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Febr.	Male	2	3	25	2	7	3	—	—	7	1	4	41	7	8	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	115
	Female	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3	2	3	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
March	Male	2	4	12	—	9	10	—	—	8	—	2	30	9	11	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	105
	Female	1	5	1	2	2	7	—	—	2	1	—	16	4	2	4	30	—	—	1	—	—	—	78
April	Male	3	4	4	—	6	14	—	—	10	4	4	42	15	8	8	2	1	1	1	7	—	—	134
	Female	—	—	2	—	6	6	—	1	3	—	1	5	12	5	2	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	71
May	Male	—	6	5	—	34	2	—	—	11	1	5	48	20	12	4	3	1	2	—	5	—	—	159
	Female	—	4	1	—	9	2	—	—	9	—	3	19	8	7	—	44	—	—	—	2	—	—	108
June	Male	—	3	2	1	29	1	—	—	14	—	6	52	21	12	10	1	5	4	1	6	—	—	168
	Female	—	—	1	—	17	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	13	4	—	48	4	—	—	—	—	—	96
July	Male	—	2	1	1	50	—	—	—	9	2	8	73	9	20	14	2	13	3	1	1	—	3	212
	Female	—	—	1	1	31	—	—	1	2	2	4	13	6	2	12	51	4	—	—	—	—	—	130
Aug.	Male	—	—	—	3	79	—	—	—	22	—	3	52	6	12	8	8	5	5	2	9	—	1	215
	Female	—	—	1	1	27	—	—	—	8	2	1	39	5	—	—	70	5	—	—	2	—	—	161
Sept.	Male	—	—	1	—	48	—	—	—	28	—	2	60	8	5	—	2	4	6	—	5	—	1	170
	Female	—	—	2	—	22	—	—	—	14	—	2	3	6	3	3	57	1	2	—	3	—	1	119
Oct.	Male	1	—	3	1	39	—	—	1	38	—	11	125	7	17	22	6	5	12	—	3	—	—	291
	Female	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	20	—	—	33	2	6	7	70	2	1	—	2	—	—	152
Nov.	Male	—	2	1	—	22	—	—	—	28	—	5	126	4	13	13	9	4	15	—	14	217	—	473
	Female	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	19	1	—	23	—	3	26	43	—	1	—	3	—	—	125
Dec.	Male	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	35	—	—	63	9	11	25	7	1	2	—	8	127	1	299
	Female	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	17	2	3	17	2	2	11	66	—	—	—	1	—	—	121
TOTAL	Male	10	25	55	8	342	32	—	1	222	8	55	769	119	133	113	44	40	51	8	60	344	6	2,445
	Female	4	9	13	6	136	15	—	3	107	8	12	188	61	45	65	530	17	4	1	13	—	1	1,238
	TOTALS	14	34	68	14	478	47	—	4	329	16	67	957	180	178	178	574	57	55	9	73	344	7	3,683

The admissions consisted of 14 small-pox, 34 chicken-pox, 68 measles, 14 scarlet fever, 478 typhoid and 57 paratyphoid (= 535), 47 typhus, 4 cerebro-spinal fever, 329 diphtheria, 16 whooping cough, 67 mumps, 957 influenza, 180 erysipelas, 344 Dengue and other cases consisting of 178 cases sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease, 178 persons sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself and 574 mothers of young children and persons accompanying patients.

The 178 cases sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases were found on examination to consist of 30 gastro-enteritis. 30 pneumonia, 6 bronchitis, 10 phthisis, 23 tonsilitis, 4 venereal diseases, 6 rheumatism, 13 skin diseases, and 56 other cases of a most diverse nature consisting of kidney diseases. tumours, heart disease, etc.

Of the 3,683 admissions, 161 were first class, 431 second class and 3,091 third class. See Table XXII.

TABLE XXII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

Admission per Month by Classes and Sex during 1927.

Admissions	3,683	3rd Class	3,091
Male	2,445	Cured	3,393
1st Class	161	Died	278
2nd Class	431	Unrelieved	12

Month.	Sex.			Class.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
January	147	104	43	1	17	129
February	149	115	34	3	38	108
March	183	105	78	6	29	148
April	205	134	71	12	33	160
May	267	159	108	10	35	222
June	264	168	96	14	65	185
July...	342	212	130	22	50	270
August	376	215	161	35	39	302
September	289	170	119	12	30	247
October	443	291	152	25	43	375
November	598	473	125	13	32	553
December	420	299	121	8	20	392
TOTAL	3,683	2,445	1,238	161	431	3,091

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, typhus, relapsing and cerebro-spinal fevers) were 955.

From the admissions, however, should be deducted 134 military cases.

There were 278 deaths in hospital during 1927, or estimated on the 3,683 admissions 7·6 per cent of the cases admitted. See Table XXIII.

Table XXIII.—Government Fever Hospital.

Admissions by Classes per Month and the Diseases for which patients were admitted, at Abbasîya fever Hospital during 1927.

Month.	Class.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Malaria.	Tetanus.	Dysentery.	Dengue.	Malta Fever.	Total.
Jan.	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	Third	2	—	1	—	18	2	—	—	8	—	3	64	4	11	3	10	—	1	1	1	—	—	129
Feb.	First	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Second	1	—	25	2	3	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
	Third	3	3	—	—	4	3	—	—	12	1	4	44	9	10	1	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	108
March	First	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Second	—	2	12	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	2	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	29
	Third	2	7	1	—	10	17	—	1	7	—	2	43	10	12	8	27	—	—	2	—	—	—	148
April	First	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	Second	1	—	12	—	9	1	—	—	6	4	—	—	6	1	—	4	1	—	—	7	—	—	33
	Third	2	5	3	—	9	17	—	—	5	—	5	47	21	12	10	21	1	1	1	—	—	—	160
May	First	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Second	—	1	4	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	5	2	—	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	35
	Third	—	9	2	—	34	4	—	—	18	—	8	63	23	14	4	37	—	2	—	4	—	—	222
June	First	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	Second	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	1	2	12	5	—	18	2	—	—	2	—	—	65
	Third	—	3	2	—	29	1	—	—	5	—	5	55	22	11	10	26	7	4	1	4	—	—	185
July	First	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	22
	Second	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	—	7	—	3	4	1	3	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	50
	Third	—	2	1	1	58	—	—	1	3	4	9	82	14	19	26	34	8	3	1	1	—	3	270
Aug.	First	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
	Second	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	1	2	—	7	1	—	—	4	—	—	39
	Third	—	—	1	1	78	—	—	—	22	2	4	88	10	9	8	55	9	5	2	7	—	1	302
Sep.	First	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	12
	Second	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	3	2	2	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	30
	Third	—	—	3	—	58	—	—	—	32	—	4	60	12	6	3	49	4	6	—	8	—	2	247
Oct.	First	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	25
	Second	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	11	—	—	5	1	3	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	43
	Third	1	—	1	1	29	—	—	2	43	—	11	149	8	20	29	62	7	12	—	—	—	—	375
Nov.	First	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	Second	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	1	5	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	32
	Third	—	2	1	—	20	—	—	—	35	1	5	144	3	11	38	44	4	16	—	12	217	—	553
Dec.	First	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Second	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
	Third	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	41	2	3	79	9	11	36	66	1	2	—	9	127	1	392
Total	First	1	—	2	5	56	2	—	—	21	—	—	8	2	4	—	53	5	2	—	—	—	—	161
	Second	3	4	50	6	70	1	—	—	77	6	4	31	33	28	2	78	10	1	—	27	—	—	431
	Third	10	30	16	3	352	44	—	4	231	10	63	918	115	146	176	443	42	52	9	46	344	7	3,091
Total ...		14	34	68	14	478	47	—	4	329	16	67	957	180	178	178	574	57	55	9	73	344	7	3,683

Of these there were 11 caused by typhus with a case mortality of 23·4 per cent, 100 by typhoid with a case mortality of 20·9 per cent, 89 by diphtheria with a case mortality of 27·0 per cent, 2 by small-pox with a case mortality of 13·3 per cent, and 4 by cerebro spinal fever all of whom died. These last-mentioned cases were admitted in a very advanced condition, some of them in extremis and death occurred from 2 hours up to 3 days after their admission.

In addition there were 26 deaths amongst patients sent in under mistaken diagnosis of various infectious diseases and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

These are: 5 phthisis, 4 meningitis, 1 precipited delivery, 7 gastro-enteritis, 1 acute peritonitis, 3 septicæmia, 1 cirrhosis of liver, 2 heart failure, 1 tumour of brain and 1 empyema.

Included amongst the 3,091 third class admissions were 120 sick convicts from Cairo Prisons. Of these 13 were suffering from typhoid, 1 from typhus, 3 from diphtheria, and 77 from influenza. See Table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV.—MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1927.

MONTH.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Tetanus.	Influenza.	Other Diseases.	Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	TOTAL.
January ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	10
February	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	9
March ...	1	—	—	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	15
April ...	1	—	—	2	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	14
May ...	—	—	—	6	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	19
June ...	—	—	—	11	—	—	9	2	—	—	1	—	4	1	28
July ...	—	1	1	21	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	36
August ...	—	—	—	22	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	34
September	—	1	—	11	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	26
October ...	—	—	—	8	—	2	20	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	38
November	—	—	—	6	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	31
December	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
TOTAL	2	2	1	100	11	4	89	13	1	2	4	2	26	22	278

Of the convict patients 5 died, death being due to typhoid in 1 case, erysipelas 1, tetanus 1, pneumonia 1 and para-typhoid 1.

The convict mortality was therefore 4·16 per cent of the total number of cases admitted. See Table XXV.

TABLE XXV.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL
MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND DISEASES FROM WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1927.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
January	—	1	2	8	3	14
February	—	1	—	3	1	5
March	—	—	1	4	—	5
April	1	—	—	6	1	8
May	—	—	—	3	—	3
June	—	1	—	4	4	9
July	—	1	—	3	3	7
August	—	3	—	6	3	12
September	—	3	—	20	5	28
October	—	1	—	6	4	11
November	—	2	—	7	2	11
December	—	—	—	7	—	7
TOTAL... ...	1	13	3	77	26	120

TABLE XXVI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1927.

MONTH.	Typhoid.	Erysipelas.	Tetanus.	Pneumonia.	Paratyphoid.	TOTAL.
January	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	1	—	—	—	1
March	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	1	—	—	1
July	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	—	—	—	—	1	1
November	1	—	—	—	—	1
December	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	5

PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICE.

(*a*) PASSENGER SERVICE.

The total number of passengers arriving in Cairo from infected countries during 1927 was 27,693 as compared with 23,971 (including passengers, who came *via* Qantara) in 1926.

Of this total 12,753 or 46 per cent travelled *via* Alexandria, 1,668 or 6 per cent *via* Suez, 2,770 or 10 per cent *via* Port Saïd and 10,502 or 37·9 per cent by way of Qantara.

Of these 27,693 passengers, 27,191 that is 98·2 per cent were observed during the regular period whilst 502 or 1·8 per cent could not be traced. *See* Table XXVII.

(*b*) PASSENGER TRANSPORT BY AIR.

At the beginning of the year, the Imperial Airways Company started a weekly service of Airships between Cairo (Heliopolis) Baghdad and Basra.

The first Airship left Heliopolis on the 12th January.

The official Time-Table of the flights between April and December is as follows (between January and March, it is slightly modified):—

Eastward Bound.	April-December.			
Wednesday	Depart.	Cairo	2	p.m.
	Arri.	Gaza	5	p.m.
Thursday	Depart.	Gaza	6	a.m.
	Arri.	Rutba	10·15	a.m.
	Depart.	Rutba	11·15	a.m.
	Arri.	Baghdad	2·10	p.m.
	Depart.	Baghdad	2·30	p.m.
	Arri.	Basra	5·35	p.m.
Westward Bound.				
Saturday...	Depart.	Basra	6	a.m.
	Arri.	Baghdad	9	a.m.
	Depart.	Baghdad	9·15	a.m.
	Arri.	Rutba	12	noon
	Depart.	Rutba	1	p.m.
	Arri.	Gaza	5	p.m.
Sunday	Depart.	Gaza	7	a.m.
	Arri.	Cairo	10	a.m.

As will be seen from the above, the airships descend at Cairo, Gaza, Rutba, Baghdad and Basra. The time taken to fly from Cairo to Baghdad is about 24 hours and from Cairo to Basra about 28 hours. If therefore any Cholera is existing at Baghdad, it is brought within 24 hours of Cairo.

In view of this menace, the Quarantine Board and the Public Health Department agreed to a procedure to be followed in dealing with arrivals from infected places.

The pilot of the airship to be required to produce on landing at Heliopolis bills of health from the various landing stations except Rutba which is merely a station of wells.

A Quarantine Camp was established at Heliopolis near the Aerodrome of the Imperial Airways Company. This Camp was furnished with tents and equipment supplied by the Central Stores of the Public Health Department until the International Quarantine Board had time to build a quarantine station there.

The Qism Medical Officer of Heliopolis was deputed to act for the Quarantine Board.

The duties assigned to the Medical Officer were the following :—

That he should meet every airship on arrival and receive from the pilot the bills of health and examine these. That the passengers and crew are in good health and take their names and addresses.

That in the event of Cholera making its appearance in Iraq, he should on receipt of instructions from the Quarantine Board carry out the isolation of the passengers and crew in the Quarantine Camp and perform any disinfection that might be necessary.

Where isolation is not imposed, the duties of the Medical Officer are : to meet the airship, receive the bills of health, *see* the passengers and crew, take their addresses and to observe for a definite period, on behalf of the Public Health Department, the passengers who reside in his Qism.

Passengers and crew residing in other Districts are observed by the Medical Officers of Cairo Health Inspectorate.

In July, Basra was declared infected with Cholera and orders were received from the International Quarantine Board that arrivals by airships from there were to be detained in quarantine. The first persons to be so isolated were those who arrived by the airship which reached Heliopolis on Sunday the 24th July. These consisted of 1 passenger, 1 pilot and 2 mechanics.

The number of passengers who were detained in quarantine from 24th July until the end of the year was 16.

The following is a complete list of the passengers who arrived during the year :—

Date of arrival of the Airship.	No. of passengers.
9th. January	3
23rd ,, ...	1
7th February	6
20th ,, ...	1
27th ,, ...	6
6th March	3
15th. ,, ...	9
20th ,, ...	5
3rd April	5
4th ,, ...	8
17th ,, ...	5
24th ,, ...	—
1st May	3
8th ,, ...	5
15th ,, ...	2
22nd ,, ...	—
29th ,, ...	7
TOTAL...	69

Passengers Quarantined.

24th	July	...	...	...	1
23rd	October	...	...	...	1
30th	,,	...	...	...	3
6th	November	...	...	...	2
20th	,,	...	...	...	3
4th	December	...	...	...	3
11th	,,	...	...	...	2
25th	,,	...	...	...	1
			Total...	...	16
			Total 69+16=85	...	—

The pilot, mechanic and wireless operator were of course also quarantined as well as the passengers.

(*c*) Pilgrim Service.

The total number of pilgrims who left Cairo in 1927 with Government passports was 1,071 as against 996 in 1926. Out of this total 1,024 returned and were observed for the usual period.

Out of the 47 who did not return 32 died in the Hedjaz whilst 15 remained out there.

There were also 48 passports issued to commercial travellers. Out of this total 43 returned and were observed and the remaining 5 stayed out in the Hedjaz.

There were also 150 pilgrims belonging to places out-side who were observed in Cairo.

See Table XXVIII.

TABLE XXVII.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT CAIRO FROM CHOLERA COUNTRIES IN 1927.

MONTH.	ALEXANDRIA.				SUEZ.				PORT-SAID.				KANTARA.				TOTAL.			
	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.
January ...	930	926	4	99·6	654	651	3	99·5	255	244	11	95·7	570	559	11	98·0	2,409	2,380	29	98·7
February	902	901	1	99·9	91	87	4	95·6	370	330	40	89·2	465	448	17	96·3	1,828	1,766	62	96·5
March ...	2,735	2,728	7	99·7	148	126	22	85·1	384	348	36	90·6	595	585	10	98·3	3,862	3,787	75	98·0
April ...	425	419	6	98·6	120	110	10	91·7	207	185	22	89·4	1,573	1,533	40	97·4	2,325	2,247	78	96·6
May... ...	589	586	3	99·5	121	115	6	95·4	130	118	12	90·8	785	761	24	96·9	1,625	1,580	45	97·2
June ...	247	240	7	97·2	49	49	—	10·0	76	71	5	93·4	661	643	18	97·2	1,033	1,003	30	97·0
July... ...	400	396	4	99·0	69	64	5	92·7	149	143	6	96·0	650	626	24	96·3	1,268	1,229	39	96·9
August ...	1,067	1,057	10	99·0	123	117	6	96·5	186	173	13	93·0	1,066	1,050	16	98·4	2,442	2,397	45	98·1
September	2,184	2,174	10	99·5	81	77	4	95·0	374	352	22	94·1	1,509	1,505	4	99·7	4,148	4,108	40	99·0
October ...	1,775	1,769	6	99·6	67	58	9	86·5	255	246	9	96·4	1,126	1,115	11	99·0	3,223	3,188	35	98·9
November	802	798	4	98·3	58	56	2	96·5	216	210	6	97·5	789	784	5	99·3	1,865	1,848	17	99·0
December	697	693	4	99·4	87	86	1	98·8	168	167	1	99·4	713	712	1	99·8	1,665	1,658	7	99·5
TOTAL ...	12,753	12,687	66	99·4	1,668	1,596	72	95·6	2,770	2,587	183	93·0	10,502	10,321	181	98·2	27,693	27,191	502	98·2

Table XXVIII.—Return of Pilgrims in 1927.

District.	Pilgrims with Pssports of Pilgrims.				Pilgrims with Passports of Commerce.				Pilgrims coming from outside, but Observed in Cairo.	Remarks.
	No. of those who left for the Hidjaz.	No. of those who returned and were observed.	No. of those who did not Return.	No. of those who died at the Hidjaz.	No. of those who left for the Hidjaz.	No. of those who returned and were observed.	No. of those who did not Return.	No. of those who died at the Hidjas.		
ʿAbbâsîya	45	43	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Shubra I	20	18	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Shubra II	56	52	—	4	3	3	—	—	14	—
Bûlâq I	100	96	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq II	69	68	—	1	6	6	—	—	7	—
Zeitûn	44	40	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
Old Cairo	42	39	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mûski	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helwan	30	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	141	136	3	2	13	12	1	—	—	—
ʿAbdin	69	65	4	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	143	138	4	1	5	5	—	—	106	—
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	74	70	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Khalîfa	83	80	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	98	93	4	1	5	1	4	—	—	—
Total	1,071	1,024	15	32	48	43	5	—	150	—

SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(*a*) Native Examination Rooms.

The total number of native prostitutes on the registers during 1927 was 810 as compared with 920 in 1926 and 1,019 in 1925. There were only 65 new names inscribed whilst 169 were struck off leaving 641 on the registers at the end of the year as compared with 745 at the end of 1926.

The total number of examinations made during the year was 22,808 which gives an average of 28.1 examinations per woman in comparison with 27.7 in 1926 and 23·1 in 1925.

Bab el Sharîya.

The number of women registered from this District was 442. There were 73 names removed from the registers during the year leaving 369 names at the end of the year.

The number of examinations held was 13,195 making an average of 29·8 per woman.

Ezbekîya.

From this District 368 women were registered and 96 were struck off during the year leaving 272 names at the end of the year.

The number of examinations carried out was 9,613 giving an average of 26·1 per woman.

Sayeda Zenab.

The examination rooms in this District were given up this year.

See Table XXIX.

Diseases.

Syphilis.—The total number of cases of Syphilis was 37 as compared with 103 in 1926. Out of this total 8 were primary, 21 secondary and 8 tertiary.

Gonorrhoea.—The number of cases of this disease during the year was 1,264 of which 164 were acute and the rest chronic. The number of acute cases in the previous year was 260 so that there appear to be some improvement. At the same time the number is high as compared with previous years.

Chancroids.—148 cases of this disease were diagnosed this year in comparison with 84 in 1926 and 62 in 1925.

The total number of cases of venereal diseases discovered among native prostitutes during the year was therefore 1,449 which number represents a percentage of 6·3 examinations exposing diseased conditions.

The actual number of women found diseased was 504 or 62·2 per cent of the registered women. *See* Table XXX.

Wassermann.—The number of specimens of blood sent to the Government Laboratories for examination was 22. Out of this total 7 were found to be positive and 15 negative, that is 31.8 per cent were diagnosed as positive.

Unregistered Women.—723 unregistered women were examined at the request of the Police. Out of this 23 were found suffering from Syphilis (5 primary, 13 secondary and 5 tertiary) 131 from gonorrhoea (57 acute) and 21 from chancroids.

Table XXIX.—Results of Examinations of Registered Native Women.

District.	1926								1927							
	Number of Women on Registers.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at end of the Year.	Number of Examinations held.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found diseased sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examinations imposing Diseased Conditions.	Number of Women on Registers.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at end of the Year.	Number of Examinations held.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found diseased sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examinations imposing Diseased Conditions.
								Per cent.								Per cent.
Bâb el Shaʿrîya	839	159	680	23,748	28·3	532	1,414	5·9	442	73	369	13,195	29·8	307	922	7·0
Ezbekîya...																
Saiyeda Zeinab	81	16	65	1,754	21·6	65	183	10·4	368	96	272	9,613	26·1	197	527	5·5
Total	920	175	745	25,502	27·7	597	1,597	6·2	810	169	641	22,808	28·1	504	1,449	6·3

(*b*) European Examination Rooms.

The total number of Foreign Prostitutes registered during 1927 was 330 as compared with 392 in 1926 and 475 in 1925.

There were 114 names removed from the registers for various reasons during the year, leaving 216 at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations held was 9,228 which makes an average of 28 examinations per woman. *See* Table XXX.

Diseases.—The total number of cases of venereal disease diagnosed was 254 which gives a percentage of 2·7 examinations revealing disease.

Syphilis.—18 cases of Syphilis or 7·1 per cent of the total diseases were discovered, of which 2 were primary and 16 secondary. This shows a marked improvement on the previous year when 12·8 per cent of the total diseases was due to this disease. This improvement is no doubt due to the energetic treatment carried out at the Examination Rooms.

Gonorrhoea.—The total number of cases of gonorrhoea was 208 of which 2 were acute. This gives a percentage of 81·9 of the total diseases.

Chancroids.—During the year 28 cases of this disease were diagnosed as against 5 in 1926.

The actual number of women found diseased was 147 or 44·5 per cent of the total number registered.

There is no hospital where these diseased women can be sent and they are accordingly treated as out-patients at the Examination Rooms.

Table XXX.—Venereal Diseases discovered among European Registered Women.

Disease.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Syphilis :—					
Primary	12	8	2	13	8
Secondary	68	43	31	75	21
Tertiary	—	—	—	15	8
Total Syphilis	80	51	33	103	37
Gonorrhœa :—					
Acute	19	4	2	260	164
Chronic	1,612	1,370	1,567	1,150	1,100
Total Gonorrhœa	1,631	1,374	1,569	1,410	1,264
Chancroid	181	127	62	84	148
Total	1,892	1,552	1,664	1,597	1,449

The following is a translation of the Note of the Medical Officer in Charge of the European Examination Rooms.

The result of our statistics for 1927 shows an increased number of diseased women as compared with the previous year, *i.e.* 254 as against 242 in 1926.

However, the number of cases of Syphilis has diminished clearly there being 18 instead of 32.

This decrease may be attributed to the systematic treatment we follow and the employment of Bismuth (Néotrépol) following Neosalvarsan (914).

Every woman who shows any sign of Syphilis is at once subjected to at least seven weekly intravenous injections of Neosalvarsan followed by 12 weekly intramuscular injections of Néotrépol and we have noted that the women treated in this way have shown no signs of relapse.

As regards Gonorrhoea the percentage of cases has increased slightly. We have been able to track them out more easily, thanks to the frequent microscopic examinations of the secretions of the urethra, para urethra, cervical canal and the glands of Bartholin.

All the cases were chronic with the exception of two acute which occurred in two pregnant women.

Ordinary irrigations and instillations cannot possibly cure obstinate chronic cases of gonorrhoea where the microbes lurk in the glands as well as vegetations and polypi of the urethral canal.

The same may be said of cervical metritis and ulcerations which cannot be sterilised definitely with irrigations.

There are also a large number of cases of gonorrhoeal salpingitis which are inaccessible to the drugs we possess.

As there is no hospital to which these sick women can be sent, I would ask to be allowed to adopt the following additional methods of treatment :—

(1) An anti-gonococcal vaccine which would enable one to reach infected places which are inaccessible to ordinary drugs. Also Osmo-vaccines for local treatment ; these I have found very efficacious in my private work.

(2) A Diathermic apparatus. This instrument would allow us to destroy polypi and vegetations and to cure chronic cases radically.

Soft chancres and ulcers which appear to be on the increase, could also be rapidly cured by this means.

TABLE XXXI.—EUROPEAN EXAMINATION ROOMS.

YEAR.	Number on register.	New names registered during the year.	Number struck off during the year.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Examinations held during the year.	Average of Examinations held per woman.	Number of diseases discovered.	Actual number of diseased women.	Percentage of examinations exposing diseased conditions.
									Per cent
1923	283	80	51	232	8,463	29·9	290	178	3·4
1924	434	202	147	287	12,575	29·0	431	264	3·4
1925	475	188	139	336	11,001	23·2	342	195	3·1
1926	392	56	126	266	11,479	29·2	249	161	2·2
1927	330	64	114	216	9,228	28·0	254	147	2·7

The Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Police on the work carried out in 1927 runs as follows :—

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work of this Division has been carried on along the lines and principles laid down in the Report for 1926. The work is continuously on the increase ; in fact it has become an uninterrupted chain of work ; precision in technique is required more and more. The amount of work transacted by the P.M.O's. Office during the year, amounted to 82,226 items, a very large increase over that of 1926. The work is extensive and delicate ; extensive because it has to do with every Division and Unit of the Police ; delicate because it comes into contact with several Government Departments and the Public in general ; hence a great deal of tact and fineness are required.

The work of the Medical Section of Cairo City Police may be divided into four sections, *viz*: (i) Administrative (ii) Medical-Jurisprudence (iii) Preventative Medicine and (iv) Police Hospitalisation.

This division is simply nominal; there is no strict line of demarcation as the work of one merges into that of other. These four sections are so interwoven with each other, have so many things in common and depend so much on one another that their separation in the real sense of the word is well nigh impossible; the whole structure is so knit together, that it can only go together.

(1) Administrative Section.

This includes the medical staff, personnel and the diverse work of this Office not included in the other sections. The medical staff and personnel belong to different Departments both of which belong to the Ministry of the Interior. The medical staff consists of three Doctors, but as the work at the Governorate is uninterrupted night and day, the Qism Medical Officers are delegated in turns to do night duty. The task of this Staff is arduous on account of the delicacy of the work and its extent. The amount of work transcends the capacity of such a small staff; indeed a large increase in the Staff is required. The proper Authorities were approached on the subject and a 4th Police Doctor is promised in the Budget of 1928–1929. When this Doctor is appointed, the congestion of work will be relieved.

The Qism Medical Officers of Cairo perform night duty from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. except those of Helwan and Zeitoun. These Doctors while on duty at the Governorate carry out the routine work of this Office.

The personnel of this Office (all belong to the Police) are 25 N.C.Os. and Men; some do clerical work, some are tamurgis (nurses), others are telephone operators, others are chauffeurs and others are messengers. All registration and correspondence is done by them, each in his own sphere. The number of registers, small and large, kept by this Office, is 87 wherein all items of work done by this Office are registered; the correspondence amounted to 3,555 of which 1,722 was out-going and 1,833 in-coming.

In addition to the above Personnel, the Police has appointed 48 policemen drafted from the Medical Corps, Egyptian Army, to give first aid to injured persons in the different police Qisms and Outposts. In addition to their medical training in the Egyptian Army, these men have been trained each for a week in the P.M.O's. Office. Certain of the Police Qisms and Outposts are some distance from the Assistance Publique: When the men of the latter are called to give first aid, some time must of necessity elapse before they reach these distant Police Stations. If the injury or its consequences be grave such as hæmorrhage, the delay is of grave consequence. It was with this in view that the Commandant, Cairo City Police, appointed these men; the experiment has been entirely successful. Table I. shows the work of these policemen in addition to their routine duties as Policemen. The day might come when these men will form a separate Police Medical Corps.

Occasionally destitute persons to be sent to one of the Waqf's Tekiyas (poor houses) are sent first to this Office to see whether they harbour any infectious disease. Two such persons were seen at this Office.

Applicants for minor temporary posts in the Government Services, are often sent to the P.M.O. to determine their fitness. Table No. 2 shows these examinations.

The Cairo Police has a Home for lost children in the upper storey of the building utilised for the European Prison. These waifs are medically examined before admission. Once they are admitted to the Police Home, they are attended to by the Police Doctors when sick. Table 3 shows the number of waifs seen and how disposed of.

Children employed in factories are medically examined by the Police Doctors to determine whether they are physically fit and whether or not they are less than nine years of age; 351 such children were seen, 346 were fit to work, 4 were under 9 and consequently were unfit, and I was under 9 and ill.

Licence to shoe-blacks is only granted to those who are less than 14 years old or those who are permanently maimed by some disabilities. The object of these restrictions, is the curtailing of vagabondage. 42 were seen of whom 18 were maimed and granted licences and 24 were able to do other work than shoe-blacks.

Persons to be granted Government pensions for different reasons are required to present themselves for a general description before being sent to the Central Medical Commission; the number thus seen amounted to 146 persons.

Insane persons whose mental condition is to be determined come under two main categories, *viz* : Foreigners and local subjects. The former are generally disposed of by their Consuls ; now and then some are sent to this Office for opinion. Local subjects are again divided into three categories, namely : Government Officials, criminals and non-criminals. Government Officials are again divided into two classes, excited and quiet ; the excited Government Officials are disposed of as the non-criminal class, the quiet category are sent to the Central Medical Commission for disposal. Criminals are disposed of by the Parquet which generally sends them to the hospital for mental diseases or to the Medico-legal Expert. Some are sent here for opinion. The non-criminal are either seen by the Police or Qism Medical Officers. This category is sub-divided into three varieties : those whose insanity is clear but of a harmless nature, those whose insanity is not clear and those whose insanity makes them dangerous. Those of the indeterminable type are sent to Qasr el Aini for observation, the quiet and harmless insane are handed over to the charge of the relatives. The dangerous insane are either sent to the Abbassiya or Khanka Asylums, depending on their class and Sex.

Table 4. shows the number seen by this Office and how disposed of.

The cocaine habit and the abuse of other narcotics have become wide spread in Egypt. The Government and the Police have adopted strong measures to fight and eradicate the evil. These self dopers are seen by the Police Medical Officers as emphasized by Police Circular No. 22, dated March 31, 1927. It is difficult to determine whether a person is a cocaine taker or not unless examined when under the influence of the said or similar drugs. 22 suspected persons were examined ; 7 were found to inhale this drug, no symptoms were found in the other 15 to show that they indulged in this dangerous habit.

Some delinquants are condemned to observation by the Police when they have to report themselves daily to the said Authority. Others are condemned to work at the different Police Stations. Now and then they absent themselves on the plea of illness.

Vagrants out of work are arrested as vagabonds ; many claim illness as a cause of their being out of work. Table 5 indicates these figures.

Men, chiefly boys, are sent here now and then to determine whether they have been abused for Sodomy. 20 were thus seen, 14 of whom were abused and 6 were not.

Occasionally women accused of clandestine immorality are seen here to determine whether they are ill with venereal diseases or not. 89 such women were seen of whom 27 were ill and 62 free from venereal diseases.

Prisoners in the Police Detention Prisons including those in the European Prison, are seen by the Police Doctors when ill. 49 such persons were seen of whom 36 were really ill and 13 were not. Corporal punishment still exists in the Police. The offenders are first examined by the Police Doctors to determine whether their physical condition permits their being tried before a court martial and they are again examined medically before the carrying out of the sentence to determine whether there are any physical ailments that prevent flogging. The Police Doctors may suspend the flogging before or during the process if this endangers the offender's life. 271 such police offenders were seen by this Office before trial of whom 267 were well and 4 were ill who could not be tried at the time. 35 were condemned to flogging 33 of whom were flogged while 2 could not bear the flogging at the time because of physical ailments.

Capital punishment in Egypt is carried out by hanging. 3 executions took place this year.

The standards of the Traffic Medical Board are those reported in 1926 with the following modifications :—

(*a*) Old chauffeurs are medically examined every five years ; the degree of sight required from them according to the Sandolt test, is 6/12 in one eye and 6/36 in the other. (*b*) Old cabdrivers when re-examined for one cause or another must see according to the same test, 6/18 in one eye and 6/36 in the other. (*c*) The granting of licences to new cabdrivers has been suspended since May. Table No. 6 shows the work of the Traffic Medical Board.

The work of the Police Doctors is not confined to the Office ; they are called out to the different parts of the City, Police Units and Police Stations, in connection with the diverse work of the Police. The Police Doctors made 760 such visits. All the Police Officials are seen by this Office for the purpose of granting sick leave and not for treatment. The number thus seen amounted to 764, the total number of days granted to them in sick leave amounted to 3,028 days.

The telephone operators received 4,517 and sent 24,137 messages making a total of 28,654 messages transacted by this Office.

(2) Medical Jurisprudence.

The Medico-legal cases of Cairo are principally seen by three Authorities, *viz*: the Medico-legal Experts of the Native Courts, Qasr el Aini Hospital and Police Doctors. Those sent to the Medico-legal Experts are principally Parquet cases, those sent to Qasr el Aini are usually the grave injuries, the rest are seen by the Police Doctors, and they constitute an immense majority, totalling 16,812 cases. These cases are divided into three main classes, *viz*: requiring no treatment, the grave and non-grave. Again they are sub-divided into the criminal and non-criminal according to whether the injury was criminally or accidentally inflicted.

The Medical Chests for First Aid placed in the different Police Units and Stations, have been very useful. *See* Table I.

Table I. (Police).—Showing first aid done by policemen in Qisms and Out-posts.

Police Station	Number of Policemen doing first aid	Number of persons injured.
Ezbekîya	2	732
Waili	2	419
Adli Out-post	1	125
Heliopolis	2	63
Almaza Out-post	2	4
Shoubra	2	403
Boulaq	2	1,144
Qoubba Gardens Out-post	1	6
Abdin	2	618
Saiyeda	2	183
Slaughter House Out-post	1	205
Mousky	2	89
Old Cairo	2	192
Fum el Khalig Out-post	2	24
Toura and Maadi Out-posts ...	3	100 in the first 33 in „ second
Pyramids	1	6
Gamalîya	2	165
Qaid Bey Out-post	2	25
El Hussanîya Out-post	1	61
Darb el Ahmar Out-post	2	170
Bab esh Sharîya	2	74
Gama el Ahmar Out-post	2	42
Khalifa	2	379
Al Emam Out-Post	1	32
Guard's Co., Governorate	2	98
Guard's Co., Maleka Nazli ...	2	273
Fire Brigade	2	13
	49	5,678

The medico-legal cases at Helouan and Zeitoun are seen by the Medical Officers of these Qisms under the supervision of this Office. The total number of medico-legal cases seen at these places amounted to 605: these cases have not been included in the work of this Office.

In addition, the Parquet and Courts of Justice delegated the Police Doctors 52 times to examine dead and injured persons. In addition 18 medico-legal reports were copied to replace lost ones. Tables VII, VIII, IX and X indicate the medico-legal cases.

(3) Preventative Medicine.

The police should have a sporting club with play-grounds.

The housing question of the Police is of vital importance. Policemen who with their families live in the cheapest and consequently the dirtiest quarters are liable to contract disease from unclean neighbours. This is very uneconomic for the Government, for the

more there are of sick policemen, the more days the Government is deprived of their service. Policemen should have hygienic houses in blocks in a quarter by themselves. H.E. The Commandant of Police handles the housing question energetically in his Annual Report for 1926, Art. 3. Page 9.

Proper prophylaxis in the Police consists of: (*a*) Personnel, (*b*) General and (*c*) Protective.

(*a*) All policemen who contract notifiable infectious diseases are sent to the Fever Hospital, their wards at the Police Stations and their houses, are disinfected. All contacts are put under medical observation for the appropriate length of time and general hygienic measures are adopted.

(*b*) All the Police Units, Qisms, Outposts and the Policemen with their kits, are subject to inspection by the P.M.O. for general cleanliness, hygiene, and lice. Their wards, trunks, hairdressers, laundrymen, tailors and latrines are seen alike for the same object. Detention Prisons in the Police Stations are inspected for like purposes. 619 such inspections were made together with 667 inspections in connection with the anti-lice campaign.

In the latter part of 1927, an epidemic of dengue and influenza appeared among the Police. Strong measures were adopted to combat the said diseases, the Police Commandant issued Circular No. 96 dated December 8, 1927 on the subject. The severity of these diseases has generally abated.

(*c*) Recruits in the Police Force (Policemen, Detectives and Gaffirs) are vaccinated against Small-pox immediately they join the Force : as a result no small-pox has appeared in the Police. 631 persons were vaccinated with a successful result. Table No. II shows this.

As a result of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the latter part of the year 1926, and early part of 1927, it was decided in the early part of this year to inoculate all the Police Force against Typhoid and Para-typhoid. As the Fast of Ramadan fell while these inoculations were going on, some of the policemen objected to the said inoculations on the plea that the latter broke the fast ; the Police Authorities were notified of this. The said Authorities communicated through the proper channels with the Grand Mufti of Egypt on the subject, the Grand Mufti in letter No. 317 dated March 8, 1927 replied to the effect that those thus inoculated did not break the fast.

All those who join the Police Force are inoculated against Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers immediately after they have joined the Police. Table 12 shows those who have been inoculated against Typhoid and Para-typhoid. Among those who were inoculated 15 developed the disease 2 of whom died of Typhoid fever. A comparison between the first six months of 1926 when no inoculation was done and the first six months of 1927, when inoculation was done, will show the inoculations had their effect in reducing typhoid fever. All the cases of typhoid fever in Cairo for the first six months of 1927, amounted to 377 of whom 9 were among the Police Force ; 3 of the 9 typhoid cases in the Police contracted the malady before inoculation ; so 6 are left for computation which makes the number in percent 0·001. This shows an improvement. Table 12 shows those thus inoculated.

(4) Police Hospitalisation.

This question has been going on for some years. Improvements have continuously been introduced with time according to the needs of the moment. In years past, the Police had but a *shefakhana* in one of the rooms at the Guard's Co. at the Governorate. Later it was transferred to several rooms beneath the Police Stores and had 12 beds. The policemen treated in the Infirmary were to be kept there no longer than 24 hours. Those who required a longer period were sent either to the Fever Hospital or to Qasr el Aini Hospital according to the nature of the malady. But the Qasr el Aini returned the majority of those sent there, probably on account of lack of space. Those returned from the Qasr el Aini had to be dealt with and treated by the Police Doctors, as they could not be returned to duty. The continuation of this condition of affairs over a long period has led to the establishment of the present Police Hospital with its 55 beds. The Hospital now occupies all the accommodation formerly taken up by the Police Stores in the Governorate. The Police Hospital is run on Military lines in every respect and must always be thus run, for the Police is a purely Military Organisation.

As the building at present used for the Police Hospital is old, the Commandant, Cairo City Police, is pressing for a new Hospital.

Special clothes for the tamurgis of the Police Hospital have been asked for on several occasions ; there are some prospects of their being issued in the coming financial year.

The European Head Constables and Constables are a part of the Police Force. They are seen by the Police Doctors only for the giving of sick leaves and not for treatment. The remainder of the Force, namely policemen, detectives and ghaffirs are dealt with when sick by the Police Doctors according to a regular system. Special arrangements are made for exemption from the hardest work of those who are being treated for Bilharzia and Intestinal Parasites.

Tables No. XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI show those treated in the different hospitals.

TABLE II (POLICE).—SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES SEEN BY THIS OFFICE FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Post.	By whom sent.	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
Servant	Police Home	1	—	1
Nurse	Police Home	1	—	1
Farrash	Cairo City Police	10	2	12
,, ...	Court of Appeal	1	—	1
Porter	Ministry of Interior	1	—	1
Courier	,, ,, ,, ...	3	—	3
Policeman	Cairo City Police	—	1	1
Ghaffirs	,, ,, ,, ...	170	93	263
	TOTAL	187	96	283

TABLE III.—POLICE HOMES AND WAIFS.

	Well.	Sent to Qasr el Aini.	Sent to Fever Hospital.	Total.
Waifs for Police Home	54	31	2	87
Waifs sick at Police Home	—	9	2	11
TOTAL	54	40	4	98

TABLE IV (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS SEEN BY THE POLICE DOCTORS

Foreigners.	Government officials.	Criminals.	Those sent to Kasr el Ainy Hospital for observation.	Those who were quiet.	Those sent to Abbassia Hospital.	Those sent to Khanka Hospital.	Total.
3	3	7	61	45	23	42	184

TABLE V (POLICE).—INDICATING THOSE UNDER OBSERVATION, WORKERS AND VAGABONDS.

	Not Ill.	Ill.			Total.
		Returned to Police.	Sent to Kasr el Ainy.	Sent to Fever Hospital.	
Workers	6	3	4	—	13
Under Observation	4	9	2	1	16
Vagabonds	116	86	13	5	220
GRAND TOTAL	126	98	19	6	249

TABLE VI.—INDICATING WORK OF TRAFFIC MEDICAL BOARD.

Category.	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
Donkey Boys...	16	1	17
Camel-men	18	4	22
Carters	1,344	763	2,107
Dans-carters	1	—	1
Omnibus-drivers	10	7	17
Chauffeurs	1,247	789	2,036
Cab-drivers' re-examination	3	18	21
Chauffeurs' re-examination	126	23	149
GRAND TOTAL	2,765	1,605	4,370

TABLE VII.—POLICE.

Category.	Indicating the Medico-legal cases work of the P.M.O'S office.						X Ray cases.				
	Cases requiring no treatment.	Slight cases.	Grave cases.	Deaths.	Re-examination.	Total.	Fracture.	Dislocation.	Negative i.e. no injuries.	No results.	Total.
Criminal Cases ...	4,056	11,716	245	18	139	16,174	111	4	100	47	262
Non-criminal cases	47	411	64	116	—	638					
Grand Total ...	4,103	12,127	309	134	139	16,812					

OBSERVATION :—Those X Ray cases are computed with the other categories. The "No result cases" are those cases regarding whom no result was forthcoming from Kasr-el-Ainy for diverse causes.

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING THE CAUSATIVE FACTORS OF INJURIES AND DEATHS SEEN BY P.M.O's. OFFICE.

Causative factors.	Requiring no treatment.	Non grave requiring less than 20 days.	Grave cases requiring more than 20 days.	Deaths.	Total.
Sharp instruments	26	533	3	—	562
Blunt instruments	3,868	10,134	192	31	14,225
Carriages Accidents	16	143	10	—	169
Bicycles	11	103	7	—	121
Motorcycles	—	84	5	—	89
Automobiles	52	449	36	—	537
Tram accidents	14	123	4	—	141
Railway accidents	—	11	—	1	12
Burns	20	226	28	47	321
Animal Bites	60	315	24	—	399
Poisoning	8	3	—	10	21
Rape	28	3	—	—	31
Drowning	—	—	—	2	2
Heart failure	—	—	—	34	34
Appoplexy	—	—	—	2	2
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	1	1
Diverse chronic diseases ...	—	—	—	6	6
TOTAL	4,103	12,127	309	134	16,673

REMARKS : It will be observed that the accidents from bicyeles, motor-cycles and Automobiles during 1926 amounted to 581
In 1927, the same amounted to 747
The difference being 166
The reasons for this increase are threefold, *viz* : the increase in motor vehicles, the non-medical examination of private chauffeurs and the laxity of laws to inflict severe punishments on those responsible for the accidents.
The total on Table 7 is 16,812 : the total on this Table is 16,673. On table 7, 139 were re-examinations which are not included here because the causative factors have already been stated with the first examination.

TABLE IX (POLICE).—INDICATING THE MEDICO-LEGAL CASES OF HELWAN AND ZEITOUN.

Category.	Cases requiring no treatment.	Slight cases.	Grave cases.	Deaths.	Total.
(1) Medico-legal cases of Helwan.					
Criminal cases	13	133	3	—	149
Non-criminal cases	3	9	5	1	18
GRAND TOTAL	16	142	8	1	167
(2) Medico-legal cases of Zeitun.					
Criminal	183	203	14	1	401
Non-criminal	4	16	5	12	37
Grand Total	187	219	19	13	438
Combined Grand Total of both places	203	361	27	14	605

TABLE X.—SHOWING THE CAUSATIVE FACTORS OF INJURIES AND DEATHS AT HELWAN AND ZEITOUN.

Causative factors.	Requiring no treatment.	Non-grave or requiring less than 20 days.	Grave or requiring more than 20 days.	Deaths.	Total.
Cases of Helwan.					
Sharp instruments	—	6	—	—	6
Blunt instruments	9	124	4	—	137
Carriage accidents	—	—	1	—	1
Bicycles	1	3	—	—	4
Motor-cycles	1	—	—	—	1
Automobiles	1	2	1	—	4
Railway Accidents	—	3	—	—	3
Burns	2	3	2	1	8
Animal bites	2	1	—	—	3
Cases of Zeitoun.					
Sharp instruments	1	10	—	—	11
Blunt instruments	168	150	5	5	328
Carriage accidents	—	4	2	—	6
Bicycles	2	6	2	—	10
Automobiles	3	23	—	—	26
Tram accidents	1	1	—	—	2
Railway accidents	—	1	—	2	3
Burns	3	9	7	—	19
Animal bites	9	15	3	—	27
Poisoning	—	—	—	1	1
Drowning	—	—	—	2	2
Heart failure	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL...	187	219	19	13	438

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN VACCINATED AGAINST SMALL-POX.

Policemen.	Detectives.	Ghaffirs.	Civilians.	Total.
471	17	127	16	631

Table XII (Police).—On Typhoid and Paratyphoid inoculations and the results thereof.

Inoculations.			The number of those who reacted to the inoculations				The days on which the reaction appeared.								Those who contracted the disease after both inoculations.					Remarks.
1st	2nd.	Total.	1st inoculation.	2nd inoculation.	both inoculations.	Total.	1st day.		2nd day.		3rd day.		4th day.		Typhoid.		Paratyphoid.		Total.	
							1st inoculation.	2nd inoculation.	1st inoculation.	2nd inoculation.	1st inoculation.	2nd inoculation.	1st inoculation.	2nd inoculation.	Cured.	Died.	Cured.	Died.		
4,549	4,378	8,927	416	290	229	1,164	494	118	226	30	53	5	7	2	11	2	2	—	15	Of the 4,378 who had the second inoculations, 10 had their first inoculations on December 25, 1926 and 30 had the first inoculation on the 29th of the said month, the reason why the first number of inocu'ations exceeded the 2nd, is because many were given the first inoculation twice because they delayed in coming for the second one.

This number is to be doubled as they have been seen on the first and second inoculations; *i.e.* 458 is the real figure.

TABLE XIII (POLICE).—SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE AND THOSE WHO REPORTED SICK DURING 1926 AND 1927.

YEAR.	Strength of the Police.				Those who were seen at the P.M.O'S office.				Those sent direct to Hospital.								GRAND TOTAL.
									Those sent to Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital.				Those sent to Fever Hospital.				
	Ghaffirs.	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.	Ghaffirs.	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.	Ghaffirs.	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.	Ghaffirs.	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.	
1926																	
At the beginning of the year	1,456	297	3,552	5,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the end of the year	900	253	4,269	5,422	915	88	3,126	4,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,129
1927																	
At the year 1927...	700	269	4,406	5,375	388	122	4,792	5,302	4	2	28	34	—	—	2	2	5,338

REMARKS.—The reaction to Typhoid inoculations is artificial and not a real disease, *i.e.* it is artificially induced, hence it is to be deducted from those ill from natural cases. In 1926 there were 71 ill from the reaction of the inoculations, leaving 4058 who were really ill from natural causes. In 1927 there were 1128 who reacted to the inoculations leaving 4174, the number of those ill in 1927 were 116 more than 1926. This increase is mainly among Policemen for the simple reason that Ghaffirs were decreased and Policemen increased.

The increase in illness in 1927 over 1926 is to be accounted for by the appearance of the Dengue and Influenza epidemic and through the exposure of the Guard Company at the Malika Nazly Barracks. The dwelling of Policemen in the Slum Quarters, too, has much to do with this increase.

Those sent directly to Kasr El Ainy and Fever Hospitals were included with those seen at the P.M.O.'s Office in 1926.

TABLE XIV(POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THOSE SENT TO THE DENTIST.

	Number.	REMARKS.
Ghaffirs	10	The Government has no Police Dentists, to look after the teeth of the Force ; hence efforts were made and the government consented to have their teeth looked after by an out-side Dentist.
Detectives	2	
Policemen	124	
Total ...	136	

TABLE XV (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THOSE MEDICALLY OBSERVED.

Observation of contacts.	Observation against the recurrence of diseases.	REMARKS.
Plague 7	Rabid Animal bites 27	Those who have been bitten by rabid animals and those who have had Malaria, are observed monthly for a year.
Diphtheria 40		
Mumps 213	Malaria... 164	
Typhoid fever 353		
Total ...613	Total 191	

TABLE XVI (POLICE).—INDICATING THE NUMBER OF THOSE SEEN AT THE OUT-PATIENTS' CLINIC AND THEIR DISEASES.

	Contusions.	Bruises.	Wounds.	Fracture.	Burns.	Skin Eruptions.	Skin Inflammation.	Eczema.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Syphilis.	Rheumatism.	Debility.	Paralysis.	Varicose of scrotum.	Ear Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Insanity.	Simple fever.	Erysipelas.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Tuberculosis.	Teeth Trouble.	Gingivitis.	Indigestion.	Gastritis.	Hernia.	Piles.	Constipation.	Ptomain Poisoning.	Renal Colic.	Bladder troubles.	Hydrocele.	Gonorrhoea.	GRAND TOTAL.
Ghaffirs	—	2	26	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	39
Detectives	—	—	11	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Policemen	10	34	208	22	22	17	83	2	46	73	88	25	20	14	1	—	8	27	1	15	2	7	1	9	51	11	2	4	13	20	4	1	3	6	5	35	890
Total... ...	10	36	245	25	22	17	94	2	46	73	88	26	21	17	1	5	9	27	1	16	2	8	1	9	52	11	2	4	13	20	4	1	4	6	5	35	958

TABLE XVII (POLICE).—SHOWING THOSE TREATED AT THE POLICE SHAFAKHANEH.

	Contusions.	Bruises.	Wounds.	Fractures.	Burns.	Different Dermatisis	Skin Eruptions.	Eczema.	Scabies.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Syphilis.	Headache.	Syncope.	Anæmia.	Ascites.	Rheumatism.	Debility.	Ear Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Simple Fever.	Tonsilitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Tuberculosis.	Teeth trouble.	Gingivitis.	Indigestion.	Gastritis.	Intestinal colic.	Constipation.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Hernia.	Piles.	Renal colic.	Bladder troubles.	Hydrocele.	Gonorrhœa.	GRAND TOTAL.
Ghaffirs ...	—	6	22	—	—	2	3	3	—	1	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	16	17	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	3	—	6	—	6	6	4	6	3	3	132
Detectives	—	1	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	37
Policemen	20	81	232	4	10	197	38	5	6	46	62	82	53	2	2	5	1	118	4	23	107	1362	24	45	1	4	23	29	43	83	167	86	17	22	19	25	197	19	4	18	3286
Total...	20	88	272	4	10	200	41	8	6	48	64	90	55	2	2	5	1	122	5	24	125	1383	24	46	1	4	26	29	43	91	170	86	23	22	26	31	201	25	11	21	3455

TABLE XVIII (POLICE).—INDICATING THE NUMBER OF THOSE TREATED AT THE POLICE HOSPITAL AND THEIR DISEASES.

	Contusions.	Bruises.	Wounds.	Fractures.	Burns.	Skin Eruptions.	Different Dermatitis.	Eczema.	Scabies.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Syphilis.	Rheumatism.	Debility.	Ear Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Simple Fever.	Erysipelas.	Tonsillar Congestion.	Bronchitis.	Teeth Trouble.	Gingivitis.	Indigestion.	Gastritis.	Intestinal Colic.	Constipation.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Hernia.	Haemorrhoids.	Renal Colic.	Bladder Trouble.	Hydrocele.	Gonorrhœa.	GRAND TOTAL.
Ghaffirs	—	2	34	—	—	2	3	2	—	3	3	8	2	2	—	1	11	8	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	3	2	—	100
Detectives	1	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Policemen	9	62	208	—	14	34	119	14	9	41	67	117	85	42	2	18	80	675	1	16	21	2	11	6	15	11	7	4	8	2	16	19	8	6	15	1,764
TOTAL	10	64	256	1	14	36	122	16	9	44	70	125	88	44	2	19	91	683	1	16	23	3	11	6	19	11	7	5	8	7	17	20	11	8	15	1,882

TABLE XIX (POLICE).—SHOWING THOSE SENT TO KASR-EL-AINY HOSPITAL AND THEIR DISEASES.

	Contusions.	Bruises.	Wounds.	Fractures.	Burns.	Skin Eruptions.	Different dermatitis.	Eczema.	Scabies.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Syphilis.	Headache.	Debility.	Anæmia.	Ascites.	Varicose of scrotum.	Ear diseases.	Eye diseases.	Rheumatism.	Insanity.	Simple Fever.	Influenza.	Typhoid Fever.	Tonsillar congestion.	Bronchitis.	Tuberculosis.	Teeth trouble.	Gingivitis.	Indigestion.	Ptomain Poisoning.	Gastritis.	Constipation.	Diarrhea.	Intestinal colic.	Dysentery.	Piles.	Hernia.	Renal colic.	Bladder trouble.	Bilharzia.	Hydrocele.	Gonorrhœa.	TOTAL.
Ghaffirs ...	1	4	15	5	1	2	9	4	—	—	5	7	13	2	—	—	—	—	6	24	11	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	3	6	—	15	35	11	1	—	14	5	219
Detectives	—	—	4	4	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	33
Policemen	1	12	68	30	2	59	61	10	4	18	22	78	171	1	2	6	1	—	42	164	102	3	10	2	—	26	48	23	1	1	2	3	22	7	4	23	3	62	53	60	51	3	17	78	1,356
TOTAL ...	2	16	87	39	3	62	72	14	6	18	27	87	189	3	2	6	1	3	48	191	115	3	10	2	1	28	60	23	1	1	2	4	30	7	7	29	3	77	88	72	52	3	31	83	1,608

REMARKS:—Not all those sent were admitted, the following are the figures :—

	Admitted.	Returned.	Total.
Ghaffirs	63	156	219
Detectives	14	19	33
Policemen	457	899	1,356
TOTAL	534	1,074	1,608

TABLE XX (POLICE).—SHOWING THOSE SENT TO THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND THEIR DISEASES.

	Influenza.	Dengue.	Typhoid fever.	Mumps.	Erysipelas.	Tonsillitis.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Diphtheria.	Rheumatism.	Renal Colic.	Phthisis.	Wounds.	Abscesses.	No Diseases.	Grand Total.
Ghaffirs	35	4	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	46
Detectives	3	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Policemen	370	184	20	6	14	9	14	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	9	640
TOTAL	408	193	23	6	14	10	17	4	2	2	3	1	1	2	11	697

TABLE No. XXI (POLICE).—SHOWING THOSE SENT TO THE ANKYLOSTOMA HOSPITAL AND THEIR DISEASES.

	Bilharzia.	Ankylostoma.	Ascaris.	Dysentery.	Other Parasites.	Abscesses.	No. Parasites.	Grand Total.
Ghaffirs	75	2	3	—	—	—	3	83
Detectives	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	19
Policemen	732	35	8	3	1	1	30	810
TOTAL	823	37	11	3	1	1	36	912

UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the Law of August 28, 1904 and the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of August 29 of the same year, 2,678 (Saha Establishments) coming under the control of this Office and 51 (Zabt Establishments) total 2,729 were licensed during 1927, after compliance with the sanitary conditions laid down by the Inspectorate and verified by inspection.

In 1925 and 1926, the numbers were 1,998 Saha Establishments and 258 Zabt Establishments, total 2,256 and 2,257 Saha Establishments and 50 Zabt Establishments total 2,307 respectively.

Of the 2,729 establishments dealt with, 201 Saha establishments and 17 Zabt Establishments were establishments coming under Class 1. of the Schedule attached to the Law (Total 218) as against 132 Saha establishments and 17 Zabt establishments total 149 in 1926, 1,966 Saha establishments and 34 Zabt establishments total 2,000 were establishments of the 2nd Class as against 1,965 Saha establishments and 33 Zabt establishments total 1,728 in 1926 and 511 Saha Establishments were establishments of the 3rd Class as against 430 in 1926.

Subjoined is a detailed list of the various establishments in each Class licensed during 1927.

Class I (Saha).

Bakeries and Ovens	42
Sweatmeat factories	29
Dairies (for the sale or handling of milk)	43
Ice-cream factories	19
Pea-roasting establishments	9
Pastry and alimentary paste factorise	27
Rags and bones stores	1
Butter and cheese factories	5
Ice factories	1
Weaving establishments with mechanic power	2
Aerated water factories	3
Bottling beer and alcoholic liquors establishments	5
Artificial butter factories establishments	4
Preservation and preparation of meat	2
Soap factories	1
Tanneries	2
Hospitals	1
Distilleries	1
Public baths	1
Tobacco and Cigarettes factories	2
Chemical products factories	1
Total	201

Class I (Zabt).

Printing Presses	3
Garages	2
Spectacle workshops	2
Carton box workshops	1
Forges and founderies employing mechanical power	8
Pigeon shooting establishments	1
Total	17
Total Class I establishments	218

Class II (Saha).

Groceries	851
Grocery stores	8
Sale of vegetable oils	9
Butter stores	7
Syrup and pastry sale shops	123
Sweatmeat sale shops	99
Bread sale shops	250
Public kitchens	94
Roasting meat establishments	16
Tamia and fish frying establishments	84
Sale of fissikh establishments	10
Dye shops	8
Boza factories	2
Gypsum stores	45
Sugar cane crushing establishments	7
Oil mills	4
Canvas Factories	1
Coffee Bean Grinding Establishments	11
Public stables	50
Cement Tile workshops	19
Pickling factories and sale shops	34
Flour shops	2
Pottery factories	2
Cattle sheds	11
Fruit stores (whole sale)	47
Weaving establishments	39
Flour stores	114
Gypsum mills	1
Boot and shoe workshops	1
Hides and skin stores	3
Husking seeds and barks	14
Pastry sale shops	8
	1,974

Class II (Zabt).

Garages	24
Beating silk and cotton	2
Forges	1
Canvas stores	4
Wine depots	3
Total	34
Total Class II	2,008

Class III (Saha).

Butchers' shops	151
Ironing Clothes	196
Fruit sale shops	36
Vegetable sale shops	108
Sale of fresh fish	7
Conafa factories	3
Poultry shops	10
Total	511

Under the Law No. 1 of January 9, 1904, 9 theatres, 26 cinemas and 16 establishments of other kinds already existing were inspected during 1927.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in 7 theatres, 19 cinemas and 15 establishments of other kinds and not satisfactory in 2 theatres, 7 cinemas and 1 establishment of other kinds.

Table XXXI.—1927

District	Visits.													Establishments actually existing.					Ministerial arrêtés.				Contraventions.				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.	Per cent. Satisfactory.	Per cent. Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Condition faulty action and taken.	Under execution.	Total.	Fine.	Fine and closure.	Acquittal.	Total.	Closure effected.
Ezbekia	330	332	511	418	373	334	245	195	340	335	330	162	3,905	1,148	203	1,351	85	15	1	1	4	6	9	21	1	89	17
Bab el-Shaariya	82	95	146	111	137	135	60	72	95	85	109	134	1,261	834	285	1,119	74·5	25·5	1	—	1	2	7	58	—	87	61
Gamalia	5	3	58	164	402	203	347	325	91	152	148	155	2,063	1,232	281	1,513	81·5	18·5	3	4	3	10	4	105	1	162	27
Darb el Ahmar	13	133	73	119	211	205	297	262	232	158	152	136	1,991	1,074	565	1,639	65·5	34·5	3	3	6	12	21	50	2	24	17
Abdine	656	484	430	425	425	467	—	480	439	477	395	423	5,128	1,150	414	1,564	73·5	26·5	—	2	5	7	4	55	11	106	3
Sayeda	78	75	90	111	133	152	127	132	111	105	174	103	1,391	1,148	535	1,683	68	32	—	5	5	10	7	16	—	24	4
Mouski	191	113	217	259	202	201	176	172	239	264	272	179	2,485	974	211	1,185	82	18	1	3	—	4	—	65	—	65	8
Boulac I	316	329	343	335	352	376	357	346	373	339	295	316	4,077	1,035	351	1,386	74·5	25·5	—	—	—	—	2	40	—	42	12
Boulac II ...	237	317	420	334	372	309	331	266	382	422	306	308	4,004	352	223	575	61	39	1	2	5	8	33	80	12	159	32
Choubra I ...	232	209	220	230	224	214	118	197	183	179	169	171	2,346	693	532	1,225	56·6	43·4	—	3	5	8	14	28	--	42	—
Choubra II ...	217	222	222	238	219	244	129	200	177	155	163	197	2,383	658	589	1,247	52·8	47·2	—	—	1	1	1	30	12	43	—
Abbassia	341	344	333	367	403	338	418	169	446	382	352	404	4·297	1,228	176	1,404	87·5	12·5	1	3	6	10	—	17	—	17	3
Khalifa	171	183	210	205	277	144	227	236	48	148	292	280	2,421	701	87	788	89	11	2	—	2	4	—	3	—	12	2
Zeitoun	68	51	61	43	68	213	108	113	97	233	250	200	1,505	568	239	807	70·4	29·6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	165	141	142	55	146	17	95	72	75	37	31	150	1,126	570	102	672	84·8	15·2	—	—	—	—	9	51	3	63	31
Helouan	56	67	78	27	18	8	34	23	21	37	16	11	396	370	223	593	62·4	37·6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	2
Total ...	3,158	3,098	3,554	3,441	3,989	3,560	3,069	3,260	3,349	3,508	3,454	3,329	40,769	13,735	5,016	18,751	73·3	26·7	13	26	44	83	113	622	42	940	219

TABLE XXXII.—1927

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	VISITS.													ESTABLISHMENTS ACTUALLY EXISTING.				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	TOTAL.	Percentage. Sat.	Unsat.
CLASS I:																		
Aerated water factories	8	7	21	28	25	36	33	33	34	18	13	5	261	22	9	31	71	29
Preserve meat factories	2	2	2	4	2	3	1	3	2	3	5	5	34	13	3	16	81·3	18·7
Natural butter factories	8	6	9	7	7	6	1	10	4	4	8	8	78	6	4	10	60	40
Butter substitute factories	6	4	6	9	4	8	6	8	6	4	6	4	71	15	1	16	94	6
Cheese factories	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	14	4	—	4	100	—
Food markets	25	14	13	12	26	16	3	11	12	18	21	35	206	4	—	4	100	—
Wholesale fish markets	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	100	—
Ovens and bakeries	144	111	187	201	180	152	154	194	192	273	210	169	2,173	387	265	652	59·4	40·6
Sweetmeat factories	42	31	58	54	31	51	18	45	45	45	52	50	522	116	35	151	77	23
Dairies	70	52	68	61	57	63	48	81	86	82	85	65	819	137	71	208	66	34
Ice cream factories and depots	6	7	19	18	27	37	34	45	32	29	15	11	280	43	9	52	82·7	17·3
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	44	44	35	46	37	34	27	50	28	62	43	51	501	88	26	114	77	23
Beer bottling establishments	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	5	35	4	2	6	67	33
Alcohol factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	100	—
Distilleries	5	3	7	4	8	6	4	6	6	3	8	9	69	14	11	25	56	44
Ice factories	1	—	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	1	40	7	1	8	87·5	12·5
India-rubber factories	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	100	—
Asphalt and bitumen factories	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	100	—
Public baths	7	5	38	22	32	23	12	12	14	13	13	15	206	45	13	58	78	22
Candle, tallow, and soap factories	7	7	4	5	7	3	9	4	6	10	4	8	74	14	5	19	73·7	26·3
Tanneries	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	10	—	9	45	4	23	27	14·8	85·2
Mineral acids and chemical products factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	50	50
Depots of chemical products other than mineral acids and chemical manures	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	100	—
Sewage and refuse depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	100	—
Flax and hemp-scutching and carding mills	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	1	2	50	50
Tobacco and cigarette factories	2	2	4	3	—	—	1	1	1	2	5	4	25	8	—	8	100	—
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	100	—
Establishments for making alcoholic liquors without distillation	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	3	100	—
Establishments for sifting and cleaning cereals	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	3	1	4	75	25
Spinning and weaving of silk and cotton factories driven by mechanical motor	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	—	5	100	—
Rag and Bone Stores	8	3	5	1	7	19	3	6	1	8	5	11	77	28	6	34	82	18
Schools and Kuttabs not subject to sanitary inspection by the Ministry of Education	—	—	12	9	—	16	16	11	4	19	6	4	97	10	8	18	55·5	44·5

Class II.																		
Groceries	949	1,059	1,157	1,072	1,401	1,171	1,007	1,022	1,077	1,088	1,035	1,137	13,175	5,176	1,717	6,893	75	25
Retail oil shops (for the sale of vegetable oils)	25	31	36	25	40	28	37	26	23	27	20	25	343	119	44	163	73	27
Wholesale grocery depots	22	17	15	19	56	15	32	18	9	6	15	13	237	127	17	144	88	12
Flour depots	122	129	103	139	138	120	123	107	79	89	93	100	1,342	567	221	788	72	28
Vinegar factories	1	5	4	2	4	4	1	3	1	1	2	—	28	8	4	12	66·7	33·3
Public kitchens	132	109	128	108	121	111	97	112	154	153	132	139	1,496	349	125	474	73·6	26·4
Sugar cane crushing factories not driven by mechanical motor	10	11	11	11	3	6	4	2	3	3	9	7	80	21	6	27	81·5	18·5
Fessîkh depots	4	3	8	7	2	4	2	2	7	3	2	1	45	8	5	13	61·5	38·5
Pickle factories	27	30	27	28	30	23	23	22	26	22	24	16	298	69	29	98	70·4	29·6
Oil mills	8	8	6	9	13	9	6	8	3	6	9	6	91	25	13	38	66	34
Flour mills	15	15	15	3	7	19	14	5	18	12	11	10	144	35	23	58	60	40
Manufactories of *bûza* and all other fermented drinks	7	10	8	11	12	9	1	7	6	7	6	7	91	26	5	31	84	16
Pigsties	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	7	1	8	87·5	12·5
Tripe factories	13	14	9	10	4	7	8	9	4	13	8	6	105	22	4	26	84·5	15·5
Dye works	30	44	21	31	29	39	32	41	17	16	27	27	354	125	66	191	65·4	34·6
Brick field, tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (permanent or for trade purposes	12	20	11	13	15	9	1	5	16	—	7	8	117	20	24	44	45·5	54·5
Gypsum mills	2	5	3	1	9	5	5	3	—	3	1	3	40	14	32	46	30·4	69·6
Glue factories (from animal matter)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	100
Catgut works	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	2	50	50
Depots of hides and skins	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	13	3	—	8	32	21	4	25	84	16
Public and cattle markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	100
Public laundries	3	5	3	4	3	5	—	1	1	2	1	—	28	6	1	7	85·7	14·3
Mills for beating, carding, pressing or otherwise preparing wool, hair, and jute for trade purposes	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	4	4	17	—	4	4	—	100
Rag teasing Establishment	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	100	—
Rope and twine factories	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	2	2	4	50	50
Industrial establishments employing animals as motor force in closed spaces	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	9	6	1	7	85·7	14·3
Establishments for grinding grains and Husks	1	2	—	1	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	21	11	1	12	92	8
Depots and establishments for the sale of natural butter	19	16	24	14	9	16	7	15	11	16	12	12	171	66	9	75	88	12
Depots and establishments for the sale of butter substitute	5	5	9	13	8	7	2	5	8	6	8	4	80	10	—	10	100	—
Ests. for grinding coffee and grains	18	13	12	13	9	13	6	6	7	13	7	9	126	44	7	51	86	14
Fruits and vegetable markets	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	14	25	6	6	12	50	50
Spinning and weaving of silk and cotton factories	10	2	13	14	23	26	15	15	14	46	21	39	238	121	41	162	74·7	25·3
Public stables	76	76	125	134	94	118	102	113	113	93	141	108	1,293	404	333	737	55	45
Zeribas	30	30	22	23	49	42	22	31	23	32	39	29	372	56	32	88	64·6	36·4
a nufacture of beverages.	14	12	18	23	55	60	19	31	41	23	10	10	316	88	14	102	86·3	13·7
Retail *fessîkh* establishments	28	24	29	32	35	22	11	17	35	28	31	24	316	66	25	91	72·5	27·5

TABLE XXXII.—1927 (*continued*).

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	VISITS.													ESTABLISHMENTS ACTUALLY EXISTING.				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.	TOTAL.	Percentage. Sat.	Percentage. Unsat.
CLASS II (*contd.*).																		
Frying and roasting establishments	313	353	308	339	360	273	381	290	281	330	358	339	3,925	1,466	623	2,089	70	30
Chicken incubator buildings	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	100	—
Establishments for the sale of sweetmeats, pastry and bread	222	207	201	225	282	180	204	269	257	234	286	191	2,758	931	343	1,274	54·8	45·2
Calcination of bones	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	100
Tarring of canvas establishments	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	100	—
Establishments for making boots and shoes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	6	2	—	2	100	—
Balat, factories and depots of cement and gypsum	47	64	70	60	74	63	29	49	59	53	53	49	670	279	81	360	77·5	22·5
CLASS III.																		
Clothes ironing establishments	201	147	212	204	204	202	165	162	165	166	166	179	2,173	983	246	1,229	80	20
Kunafa establishments	6	7	6	6	4	3	1	5	4	1	7	2	52	15	4	19	79	21
Butchers' shops	208	143	200	167	198	197	167	149	175	171	192	153	2,120	742	187	929	80	20
Fresh fish shops	8	16	16	22	11	12	5	10	7	20	15	15	157	22	13	35	63	37
Shops and stores for the sale of domestic birds	34	35	46	36	46	48	23	24	27	39	46	37	441	72	41	113	64	36
Shops for the sale of vegetables and fruit.	134	122	170	126	167	193	126	135	154	161	133	121	1,742	590	173	763	77·3	22·7
TOTAL																		
Class I	398	302	501	491	466	487	382	535	504	617	515	473	5,671	994	495	1,489	66·8	33·2
Class II	2,169	2,326	2,403	2,389	2,893	2,418	2,200	2,240	2,313	2,333	2,380	2,349	28,413	10,317	3,857	14,174	76·4	23·6
Class III	591	470	650	561	630	655	487	485	532	558	559	507	6,685	2,424	664	3,088	78·5	21·5
GRAND TOTAL	3,158	3,098	3,554	3,441	3,989	3,560	3,069	3,260	3,349	3,508	3,454	3,329	40,769	13,735	5,016	18,751	73·3	26·7

Report submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Food and Nuisance Inspector) on the work carried out during 1927.

General Remarks.

Taking everything into consideration, improvements have been effected. Very much however remains to be done. A measure that in my opinion has not received the consideration it deserves is the covering of foodstuffs to prevent the access of flies and dust. This is a difficult matter to insist upon with merchants of all nationalities and even when special receptacles have been provided the merchants are apt to neglect the use of it. Another point to which I desire to draw attention is the inadequate ventilation which prevails in the case of groceries and other establishments trading in foodstuffs. In these establishments there exists generally an open space of considerable height between the ceiling and the highest point of egress for foul air. The defect could easily be remedied by providing means of ventilation immediately beneath the ceiling.

Mineral Water Factories.

A great deal of time and attention have as usual been devoted to keeping these establishments under close supervision on account of their importance in connection with combating waterborne diseases. During the year the total number of samples taken for analysis amounted to 876, this being an increase of 40 over the previous year. Out of this number 51 were found on analysis to contain lactose fermenting organisms. The percentage is nearly the same as last year, *viz*: 5.8. It was not observed that any one kind of mineral water showed tendency to contain lactose fermenting organisms more frequently than any other kind of mineral water.

In many cases the existence of lactose fermenting bacilli in the specimens examined was due not to defects but to dirty bottles.

Ice Factories.

The importance of close supervision of ice factories is as great as that for mineral water factories for the same reasons. Samples to the number of 222 were taken during the year including 1 from Shebin el Kom and 8 from Benha, this being an increase of 17 over the previous year. 38 of the samples were found to contain lactose fermenting bacilli. It was observed that these were more commonly present during the month of July and August. The sanitary conditions of the factories in general showed a very great improvement on those which prevailed a few years ago.

A new factory was opened at Mahmasha in the latter part of the year. This brings the total number of ice factories into 9. Some ice from Shebin el Kom and Benha was imported in Cairo at one time during the year but this was not long continued.

Bakeries.

Special attention was given to these establishments by the Moaweneen of the various Qisms on the instructions of this Inspectorate. The total number of inspections made amounted to 2,096. Many improvements were effected against considerable opposition on the part of the licencee chiefly owing to deep rooted erroneous ideas which exist amongst both proprietors and workmen in these establishments. These are specially noticeable in connection with question of ventilation as they believe that dough will not rise properly unless all ventilation and as much light as possible are excluded.

Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

A considerable amount of special attention was devoted to these establishments and a Moawen was delegated by this Inspectorate for the sole duty of inspecting and reporting to the Inspectorate in order that their condition might be improved. A great deal remains to be done in connection with cowsheds for the ignorance of most of cow-owners is so great

that the meaning of the word cleanliness is not understood by them. It is indeed fortunate that most of the inhabitants of this country do not drink milk before boiling it. The number of visits and re-visits made to these establishments during the year was 1,510 inspections and 325 made by other Moaweneen in various Qisms. Out of the total of 128 possessing rukhsas 42 were found satisfactory and 82 unsatisfactory. 15 Ministerial arrêtés and 41 prosecutions were made. 38 of these establishments were closed during the year. As regards milk shops a total of 821 visits and re-visits were carried out by the various Moaweneen. A considerable improvement has taken place in these establishments.

Markets.

Efforts have been made to get these establishments into more satisfactory condition but difficulties are great as the owners of the markets themselves have very little authority over their licensees to compel them to comply with the requirements of public health.

The fish market of the el Ataba el Khadra has been in a lamentable state of disrepair for 6 months. It is believed however that the Ministry of Waqf propose to effect the necessary repairs in the floor sometime in the near future.

Appointment of Moaweneen.

3 new candidates reported to the Inspectorate on the 12th of March and in July for the usual course of training of one year.

2 men returned from England having obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Possibly additional posts of Food and Nuisance Inspectors may be created for them.

I beg to state hereunder a few statistics on the work in general :—

Visits re complaints	2,349
Re-visits re complaints...	1,934
Markets inspected	200
Visits to bakeries	2,096
„ „ Ice factories	49
„ „ Mineral water factories	273
„ „ Cowsheds	325
„ „ milk-shops	821
„ re mosquitoes	261
Samples taken (other than ice and mineral waters) ...	609
Water closets cleared	89
„ „ cleansed	274
Urinals cleansed	205
Ventilating shafts repaired	345
Waste pipes trapped	353
Premises limewashed	4,458
Refuse removed	1,827
Floors repaired	2,536
Ice chests repaired	547
Tables covered with zinc	1,563
Stands provided	2,051
Utensils re-tinned	2,545
Chimneys raised	786
Cesspits abolished	227
Connection made to public sewers	511
Total	27,234

List of Foodstuffs Examined by the Public Health Laboratories and Quantities Destroyed as Unfit for Human Consumption during the Year 1927.

Nature of Foodstuffs.	Quantity found fit for food.	Quantities deteriorated and destroyed.
Sardines	0	412 tins
Jam...	0	598 ,,
Pickles	0	1 tin
Tunny	0	15 tins
Preserved Fruits	0	20 ,,
Preserved Vegetables	0	1,136 ,,
Coffee	3 specimens	1 specimen adulterate
Butter	3 ,,	12 ,, ,
Sauce	0	21 tins
Herrings...	0	178 ,,
Asparagus	0	700 ,,
Shrimp	0	700 ,,
Ham	0	14 boxes
Cheese	0	1,680 ½ Okes
Bully Beef	0	31 tins
Syrup of Tamr Hendi ...	10 specimens.	0

List showing Unsound Foodstuffs destroyed at Sight with the Consent of the Owners during the Year 1927.

Nature of Foodstuffs.	Quantities destroyed as deteriorated.	Nature of Foodstuffs.	Quantities destroyed as deteriorated.
Herrings	2,869 tins	Syrup	29 bottles
	25 okes	Cheese	73 tins
Salmon	599 tins		636 okes
Sardines	4,175 ,,	Olives	11 bottles
	9 barrels	*Halawa Tehinia*	6 okes
	3¼ okes	Chocolate	35 kilog
Anchovies	1 tin		18 packets
Tomatoes	19 rottles	Butter	16 tins
Condensed Milk	2,315 tins	Meat and liver in tins	390 tins of meat
Jam (various kinds)	2,536 ,,		82 ,, ,, kidney
Sauce	2,216 ,,		216 ,, ,, liver
	38 rottles	Mustard	304 bottles
	7 okes	Sweetmeat (Loucoumes) ...	27 kilog
Honey	1 tin	Cooked vegetables	63 okes
	4 rottles	Oil	12 ,,
	9 bottles	Tapioca for children	25 tins
Peas	809 tins	Soup in tins	193 ,,
Tunny	1,293 ,,	Dates	40 okes (dry dates)
Macaroni	1,194 ,,		100 rottles
	40 kilog	Vinegar	1 oke
Preserved Vegetables	375 tins		18 rottles
Pickles	12 ,,	Pepper	23 okes
	16 large tins	Fresh Milk	17 rottles
	17 okes	Pastry	14 pieces
	224 bottles	Wine	1 bottle
Fruits, various kinds ...	113½ okes	Artichoke	1 tin
	175, 875 oranges	Preserved tongue	46 tins
Walnuts	70 okes	Shrimps	1 tin
Sausages	64 tins	Biscuits	1 ,,
Ham	24 kilog	Forley	35 tins
Pork and Beans	1,873 tins	Roe	4 ,,

OUTBREAK OF FOOD POISONING.

In November a private practitioner visited the Inspectorate to report that he had been called in to see a Syrian family who were apparently suffering from some kind of poisoning.

The Qism Medical Officer of Ezbekiya was notified and instructed to make an investigation which he did very well.

(*a*) The Qism Medical Officer reported that on November, 8 he was called to see the body of a child 1½ years old who, with the other 3 members of an Armenian family had been attacked by fever, vomiting, diarrhoea and colic after eating *kobeiba* on Sunday 6th November 1927. *Kobeiba* consists of raw minced meat mixed with ground corn and potato and is much liked by Syrians and Armenians.

(*b*) The Syrian family reported by the private practitioner consisted of 5 persons whose ages ranged from 12 to 45 years who all consumed *kobeiba* on 6th November and who all, on the same evening fell ill with the same symptoms, vomiting, diarrhoea, colic etc.

Three other families in the neighbourhood consumed, with no ill effects, meat from the same butcher and supposed to be from the same animal. The meat in these cases was cooked.

(*c*) Another Syrian family of 9 persons, women and children, at Birket el Ratl, Bab esh Shariya, also consumed *kobeiba* on the same date. Their ages varied from 3 years to 60 years. They were all attacked by the same symptoms. The pater-familias was absent and escaped the illness.

(*d*) A fourth Syrian family of 10 persons at Faggala also partook of *kobeiba* the same day, Sunday 6th November, 7 of the family ate it raw and suffered from vomiting, diarrhoea, colic etc. 3 of the family ate it cooked with no ill-effects.

25 persons in four families therefore fell ill the same evening after eating raw meat in *kobeiba*. The first symptoms appeared from 6 to 12 hours after ingestion. Fever was common to all.

The Armenian child only died. The butchers who supplied the meat were not the same in every case. The truth regarding the origin of the meat could not be extracted from them.

Samples of faeces and blood were sent to the Public Health Laboratories and positive results were given for B. Aertrycke "mutton" in the cases of a member of each of the families a., b., c. and d.

GENERAL SANITATION.—LIST SHOWING MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1927.

DISTRICT.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bûlâq I	Genuine ...	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	3	8	8	3	3	37
	Adulterated...	2	3	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	2	3	2	19
Gamâlîya	Genuine ...	15	—	—	1	8	—	—	8	9	8	19	9	81
	Adulterated...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	6
ʿAbbâsîya	Genuine ...	10	5	—	6	7	—	—	7	6	4	7	7	59
	Adulterated...	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	3	3	2	8	2	24
Bûlâq II	Genuine ...	9	9	—	5	14	—	7	—	14	9	5	8	80
	Adulterated...	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	5	1	5	1	20
Khalîfa	Genuine ...	2	9	6	—	8	8	—	—	6	15	—	10	64
	Adulterated...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
Ezbekîya	Genuine ...	8	5	7	4	8	—	—	9	5	14	6	5	71
	Adulterated...	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	14
Shubra I	Genuine ...	2	6	—	6	15	—	—	6	7	9	21	7	79
	Adulterated...	8	1	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	3	3	25
Shubra II	Genuine ...	4	15	—	4	4	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	43
	Adulterated...	2	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Mûsky	Genuine ...	4	6	—	3	17	—	—	2	7	13	6	5	63
	Adulterated...	3	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	3	3	1	19
Darb el Ahmar ...	Genuine ...	9	10	—	6	3	—	—	9	7	14	5	6	69
	Adulterated...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	10
Bâb el Shaʿrîya ...	Genuine ...	5	14	—	7	7	—	6	—	8	8	3	10	68
	Adulterated...	—	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	5	2	3	5	22
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	Genuine ...	7	7	—	19	10	15	1	—	7	16	9	7	98
	Adulterated...	4	4	—	3	—	4	1	—	1	4	2	3	26
Old Cairo	Genuine ...	22	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	18	10	10	9	99
	Adulterated...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9
Zeitûn	Genuine ...	17	14	5	8	10	7	—	7	9	10	12	15	114
	Adulterated...	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	5	5	2	2	21
Helwan	Genuine ...	6	4	—	10	10	—	—	—	8	10	7	9	64
	Adulterated...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	9
ʿAbdîn	Genuine ...	4	9	—	7	17	—	—	5	3	4	7	5	61
	Adulterated...	4	1	6	3	3	—	—	4	6	3	13	3	46
TOTAL... ...	Genuine ...	127	126	18	107	151	30	14	56	134	156	116	115	1,150
	Adulterated...	38	25	7	20	18	5	5	15	40	34	52	29	288
GRAND TOTAL		165	151	25	127	169	35	19	71	174	190	168	144	1,438

SANITARY CONTRAVENTIONS DEALT WITH DURING 1927.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED.	RESULT.			
		Convictions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Consideration.
"Vidange" and "Depotoirs." Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by Arrêté of June 2, 1910	231	188	—	1	42
Practice of Medicine and its Branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891	12	4	1	—	7
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	11	8	—	—	3
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897 and by Law No. 9 of 1917	836	540	16	69	211
Enclosure of Waste Lands. Arrêté of June 15, 1893 ...	66	41	1	2	22
CEMETERIES :—					
Inhumation, Exhumation and Transport of Bodies Abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876 and March 26 and October 30, 1877	1	1	—	—	—
Transfer of Cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of Cemeteries. Unauthorized Inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	—
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—					
Permanent and Exceptional Measures to prevent Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 11, 1895 and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters and Shell-fish during Epidemics. Arrêté of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. Arrêté of October 17, 1895 and Supplementary Arrêté of May 30, 1896	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and Cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of 1911 and No. 10 of 1913 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfection of Houses during Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 23 and June 26, 1901	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger Control in case of Cholera Abroad. Arrêté of January 21, 1911	—	—	—	—	—
Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of Cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of 1912	55	43	—	1	11
Prophylactic Measures against Cholera. Laws No. 10 of 1917 and No. 3 of 1918	7	5	—	1	1
Prophylactic Measures against Anthrax. Law No. 21 of 1920 and Arrêté of June 7, 1921	—	—	—	—	—
Excavations and *Birkas* near Habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	1	—	—	—	1
Measures against Malaria and Law No. 1, 1926	2	—	—	1	1
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No. 14 of 1904, Decree-Law of 21st March 1925	70	31	4	8	27
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20 of 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	—	—	—	—	—
Transport of Rags during Epidemics. Law No. 1 of 1906 and Arrêté of October 30, 1913, modified by Arrêté of December 22, 1924	—	—	—	—	—
Control of Returning Pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914	1	—	—	—	1
Public Latrines and "Dépendances" of Mosques and *Zâwyas*. Law No. 14 of 1911	4	3	—	—	1
Births and Deaths. Decree of Augnst 11, 1912	96	68	2	3	23
"Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux." Law No. 13 of 1904 and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	1,515	1,065	24	34	392
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913.	54	51	—	—	3
Adulteration of Milk. Art. 302 of the Native Penal Code. Arrêté of 18-5-25	315	189	1	—	125
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334—336 and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, para. (6)	84	68	—	2	14
Mooring of ships; Arrêté of Cairo Governorate of 13-10-1924 *re* Protection of Water Intake	—	—	—	—	—
Incumbrance of roads with in Markets. Arrêté of Cairo Governorate dated 27-3-1911	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3,361	2,305	49	122	885

QISM	Employees Examined for sick leaves.	Transport of Dead Bodies.							Complaints in connection with Health Matters			Mosques examined.						Waste Lands.			Cemeteries.				Birkas.			Pharmacies.		Patients Sent to Lunatic Asylum.
		Corpses transported Abroad.	From Cairo to other Localities in Egypt.	Arrived from Localities in Egypt.	Arrived from Abroad.	Remains transported to other Localities in Egypt.	Removed from one Tomb to another.	Total.	Dealt with.	Still being dealt with.	Total.	Waqfs.			Private.			Fenced.	Not fenced.	Total.	Abolished.	Enlarged.	New.	Total.	Filled in.	Not filled in.	Total.	Pharmacies.	Drug Stores.	
												Measures recommended.	No measures recommended.	Total.	Measures recommended.	No measures recommended.	Total.													
Abbâsiya	455	1	9	10	1	27	6	54	78	11	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	29
ʿAbdîn	303	2	6	—	—	—	—	8	112	—	112	7	17	24	—	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14
Bab el Shaʿrîya...	118	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	255	27	282	35	—	35	16	—	16	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Bûlâq I.	92	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	20	15	5	20	1	5	6	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Bûlâq II.	112	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	51	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Darb el Ahmar ...	223	—	9	2	—	—	15	26	244	—	244	49	33	82	6	4	10	14	12	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Ezbekiya	414	2	19	—	2	—	—	23	93	—	93	2	3	5	—	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	28
Gamâliya	64	—	2	6	1	—	19	28	197	—	197	35	26	61	16	2	18	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Khalifa	166	—	4	27	2	—	17	50	103	1	104	13	39	52	5	7	12	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Mûski	28	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	41	—	41	13	2	15	4	—	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	9
Old Cairo	106	—	19	3	4	8	4	38	25	65	90	15	2	17	4	1	5	4	2	6	17	—	—	17	4	—	4	1	—	4
Saiyeda Zeinab...	639	1	131	2	1	4	13	52	215	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	23	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	45
Shoubra I. ...	231	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	70	35	105	6	1	7	2	—	2	15	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	14
Shoubra II. ...	400	—	7	—	—	—	2	9	146	4	150	1	4	5	1	5	6	22	2	24	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	16
Helwan	164	2	13	4	—	—	—	19	17	2	19	2	2	4	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	29	31	—	—	1
Zeitûn	190	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	41	—	41	5	2	7	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	11
TOTAL ...	3,705	8	247	54	11	39	76	435	1,708	145	1,853	198	136	334	55	30	85	85	57	142	17	1	—	18	12	31	43	18	7	205

ANTI-MALARIA MEASURES.

The special measures taken for the abatement of the mosquito nuisance were applied in the same selected areas and quarters as in 1926.

There were 42 complaints received from private individuals in 1927 as follows :—

2 from Gîza, 9 from Sayeda Qism, 10 from Abdin, 1 from Gamalia, 4 from Ezbekia, 8 from Zeitoun, 3 from Bab esh Shariya, 2 from Abbassia, 1 from Shoubra Tani, 3 from Khalifa, 3 from Old Cairo, 1 from Mousky and 1 from Darb el Ahmar.

The birkas filled up during the year were 5 in number. Their distribution was as follows :—

Helwan Qism	2 private birkas.
Zeitoun Qism	1 Government birka.
Abbassia Qism	1 ,, ,,
Shoubra Tani	1 private birka.

The law No. 1 of 1926 on the measures to be taken to combat Malaria was applied to Cairo City and suburbs: vide the arrêté issued from the Ministry of the Interior and published in the Official Journal No. 15 of the 21st February 1927. Since then, the Inspectorate is applying that law in certain cases such as water wheels (saqias), wells, open latrines without pans etc. The following is the number of water wheels covered during the year :—

Water wheels (saqias) disused.	*Wells.*
1 in Shoubra 1 Qism.	1 in Zeitoun Qism.
1 in Zeitoun Qism.	1 ,, Darb el Ahmar Qism.
1 ,, Shoubra Tani (this has been covered with iron cover and cement).	

COMPLAINTS REGARDING VARIOUS QUESTIONS OF GENERAL SANITATION.

The complaints received and dealt with during the year regarding questions of general sanitation were 536 innumber, those concerningmosquito nuisance not being included. Out of this number 30 complaints were received about street gulleys.

Free Water Taps.

A free water tap has been installed at each of the following places :—

Manchiet el Sadr village.
Manial el Roda.
Sahel Attar el Nabi.
Khartet el Sheikh Mobarek, Old Cairo.

A free water tap was displaced at the expense of the Tanzim Administration from one site to another at Midan Gameʿ Amr, Old Cairo.

A paid water tap was also displaced at the expense of the Water Company from Sharia Darb el Sheikh Farag to Sharia Darb el Nasharin, Boulaq.

Cemeteries.

1. The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the following applications:—
   (*a*) Creation of a cemetery for the German Community at Old Cairo.
   (*b*) Creation of a special tomb in a mosque at Sharia el Sabtieh, Boulaq.
   (*c*) Creation of a special tomb in a mosque at Manshiet el Sadr.

2. The approval of the Inspectorate was also given regarding the following questions:—

(*a*) Extension of the Maronite cemetery at Old Cairo by the addition of the tomb of Selim Bey Bacos and land surrounding it.

(*b*) Extension of the Mohammedan Cemetery at Kingi Alai village Helwan Qism to allow the inhabitants of Maadi to bury therein.

3. The Inspectorate recommended the following :—

Disaffection of an old cemetery known as Sebil Allam at Heliopolis.

Disaffection of the old cemetery at Toura el Hait village, Helouan.

Closure of the Mohammedan Cemetery of Maadi.

Disapproval regarding the application for the extension of Zein el Abedeen Cemetery, Sayeda Qism.

4. Removal of the remains of dead bodies from a part of el Mohammedy Cemetery owing to the modification of Sharia el Malika Nazli. The remains have been re-buried in the cemetery of the Caliphs and el Megawreen.

5. Inspections were made on the following cemeteries :—

El Sayeda Nefisa cemetery, Bab el Nasr Cemetery, Sidi Mosallama cemetery at Old Cairo and el Emam el Shafie Cemetery.

Sites for Public Convenience.

The Commandant of Police had communicated with the Main Drainage Department asking that the public latrines now existing at the following sites should be replaced by under-ground latrines owing to the fact that they hinder the traffic :

Sharia Champollion, Midan Sayeda Zenab, the end of the Bridge of Shoubra, Sharia Maspero, Sharia Abdel Aziz, Sharia Qasr el Aini.

The Inspectorate agreed in principle to the idea provided that the light and ventilation would be adequate in the underground latrines.

Rat-Catching Service.

There were 29 complaints received from private individuals.
Those received from Government Offices and Administrations were 23 in number.

The number of rats destroyed during 1927 was, 4,299. Of these :—

218	were	caught in	January.
211	,,	,,	February.
178	,,	,,	March.
228	,,	,,	April.
411	,,	,,	May.
518	,,	,,	June.
652	,,	,,	July.
477	,,	,,	August.
316	,,	,,	September.
360	,,	,,	October.
340	,,	,,	November.
390	,,	,,	December.
Total... ... 4,299			

Rats Caught.

Abdin Palace	502
Qoubba Palace	17
Finance Stores	39
Public Health Department	126
Public Works Stores	62
Egyptian State Telephones	12
The Holy Carpet Buildings	23
Cairo Governorate	221
Qasr el Aini Hospital	307
Ministry of Finance	212
Bab el Loq Telephone Station	195
Abdin Native Court	301
General Post Office	155
Land Registration Office Stores	66
Mixed Tribunals	102
Passport Office	75
The Senate	8
Mousky Court (Tribunal)	206
Guards' Company Barracks	52
Anti-rabic Institute	2
Mines Department	105
Boulaq Police Stores	477
Savoy House	802
Native Court of Appeal	117
Exhibition of Permanent Industry	18
Ministry of War	4
Government Workshops	13
Identification of Personality	40
Railway Stores	10
Total...	4,299

Water Intakes.

Repeated inspections were made in the neighbourhood of the intake of the Cairo Water Company at Rod el Farag in order to secure the enforcement of the provisions of the Arrêté of Cairo Governorate prohibiting the pollution of the water within certain specified limits. These limits were designated by notice boards. The provisions of that arrêté were also enforced on the banks of the branch of the Nile to the East of Roda Island.

On the insistence of the Inspectorate, the Public Works Ministry at last agreed to have issued the Arrêté which was drafted by the Inspectorate prohibiting the mooring of Dahabias and floating habitations in the Nile and el Bahr el Aama between the mouth of the Ismailia Canal to the North and Deir el Teen village to the South. This Arrêté of the Governor of Cairo was promulgated on 18th October 1927 and published in the Official Journal No. 90 of the 27th October 1927, but has not yet been put into force though applicable 60 days after its publication.

Moulid ei Nabi.

The Moulid el Nabi was held at Abbassiya from the 31st August till 10th September 1927. It lasted 11 days.

10 portable latrines were installed in suitable sites. The emptying of these latrine-buckets was carried out by 5 workmen and a Rais from the Manure Company of Egypt. Supervision was carried out by the Vidange Inspector and a Sai from the Inspectorate.

The sanitary arrangements were similar to those followed in 1926.

It has been calculated that the number of visitors on the last day of the Moulid was about 70,000 as against 100,000 in 1926.

Inspection of Mosques.

All the water systems of mosques were inspected and most of them were also re-inspected several times during the year.

The following table shows the action taken regarding the water systems.

Qism.	No. of water systems with medas closed.	No. of water systems closed owing to water troughs, maghtas.	Water system closed for other reasons.	Water system repained.	Sanitary water systems.	Under repair.	Grand Total.
Gamalia	14	3	3	—	13	23	56
Khalifa	8	1	14	2	19	17	61
Bab esh Sharia...	13	4	1	8	7	17	50
Boulaq I	6	1	—	3	3	10	23
Boulaq II	4	3	2	—	3	9	21
Abdin	1	—	1	1	—	12	15
Helwan	1	3	—	2	4	7	17
Old Cairo	2	1	2	—	4	13	22
Ezbekiya	2	—	—	—	4	—	6
Mousky	—	1	1	1	6	6	15
Abbassiya	—	—	2	1	1	4	8
Darb el Ahmar	3	2	5	1	23	53	87
Zeitoun	2	1	—	—	3	4	10
Shoubra I	1	2	1	3	1	3	11
Shoubra II ...	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
Sayeda	6	—	7	1	9	25	48
Total	63.	22	39	23	105	206	458

Cairo City Weekly Weather State for 1927.

(From the Reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

Cairo City Weekly Weather State for 1927.

(From the Reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

No. of Week.	Week.	Temperature (°C.).						Humidity Per Cent.		Rainfall (m.m.)		Sunshine (Hours).		Cloud.		Wind.		Nile Gauge el Rôda.	
		Maximum.	Difference from Normal.	Minimum.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Weekly Total.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Per Cent of Possible.	0—10.	Difference from Normal.	Force.	Direction.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.
1	January 1- 7	20·2	+0·6	7·8	—0·1	14·0	+0·2	80	—	Drops.	—1·8	8·7	85	3·1	—1·1	0	Calm.	14·63	—0·42
2	„ 8-14	18·8	—0·5	6·5	—0·9	12·6	—0·8	67	—	Drops.	—1·8	9·7	95	1·7	—2·5	1	S.	14·47	—0·47
3	„ 15-21	20·8	+1·6	5·7	—1·5	13·2	0·0	74	—	0·0	—1·8	8·7	84	4·3	+0·1	0	Calm.	14·43	—0·41
4	„ 22-28	18·7	—0·7	7·3	—0·1	13·0	—0·4	70	—	Drops.	—1·8	5·3	50	6·9	+3·0	1	S.S.W.	14·41	—0·38
5	„ 29- 4 February	19·5	—0·3	7·3	—0·3	13·4	—0·3	74	—	0·0	—1·3	9·1	85	1·7	—1·9	0	Calm.	14·51	0·42
6	February 5-11	19·2	—1·1	8·2	+0·4	13·7	—0·3	68	—	5·4	+4·4	6·3	58	5·7	+2·1	2	S.W.	15·40	+0·07
7	„ 12-18	15·6	—5·4	6·0	—2·1	10·8	—3·8	77	—	2·4	+1·4	7·1	64	7·6	+4·3	2	S.	15·70	+0·24
8	„ 19-25	20·6	—1·1	7·6	—1·1	14·1	—1·1	64	—	Drops.	—1·0	8·5	75	2·9	—0·4	1	Variable	15·84	+0·36
9	„ 26- 4 March	22·0	—0·6	7·9	—1·5	15·0	—1·0	68	—	0·0	—1·2	10·3	90	3·1	—0·2	1	„	15·83	+0·33
10	March 5-11	24·0	+0·6	10·6	+0·7	17·3	+0·7	68	—	0·4	—0·9	9·8	83	1·1	—2·2	1	S.W.	15·79	+0·28
11	„ 12-18	24·3	+1·0	10·4	—0·1	17·4	—0·0	75	—	0·0	—1·3	10·9	92	2·6	—0·7	0	Calm.	15·78	+0·26
12	„ 19-25	23·9	—1·2	10·1	—1·1	17·0	—1·2	70	—	0·0	—1·3	10·6	87	1·1	—2·1	2	N.	15·76	+0·28
13	„ 26- 1 April	26·4	+0·5	13·1	+1·4	19·8	+1·0	74	—	0·0	—1·2	10·9	88	6·4	+3·2	2	N.	15·72	+0·27
14	April 2- 8	25·1	—1·7	11·8	—0·6	18·4	—1·2	66	—	Drops.	—0·5	10·0	79	1·7	—1·4	2	S.W.	15·72	+0·30
15	„ 9-15	28·1	+0·3	11·7	—1·3	19·9	—0·5	58	—	0·0	—0·5	11·9	93	1·4	—1·7	1	N.	15·72	+0·33
16	„ 16-22	29·9	+1·3	16·7	+3·0	23·3	+2·1	54	—	Drops.	—0·5	7·3	56	6·6	+3·5	1	N.	15·74	+0·34
17	„ 23-29	27·9	—1·6	13·2	—1·2	20·6	—1·4	65	—	0·0	—0·5	12·2	92	2·0	—0·9	2	N.	15·72	+0·34
18	„ 30- 6May	30·7	+0·3	15·6	+0·4	23·2	+0·4	64	—	0·0	—0·4	12·3	92	4·1	+1·4	0	Calm.	15·76	+0·38
19	May 7-13	34·2	+3·0	17·5	+1·6	25·8	+2·2	56	—	0·0	—0·4	12·4	92	2·3	—0·3	1	N.W.	15·76	+0·39
20	„ 14-20	37·1	+5·1	19·2	+2·6	28·2	+3·9	56	—	0·0	—0·4	12·0	87	1·1	—1·2	1	N.	15·72	+0·36
21	„ 21-27	33·5	+0·7	18·2	+0·9	25·8	+0·8	56	—	0·0	—0·4	—	—	0·6	—1·5	1	N.	15·76	+0·40
22	„ 28- 3 June	35·2	+1·8	17·9	—0·1	26·6	+0·9	57	—	0·0	—0·3	13·0	94	2·3	+0·5	1	N.	15·74	+0·38

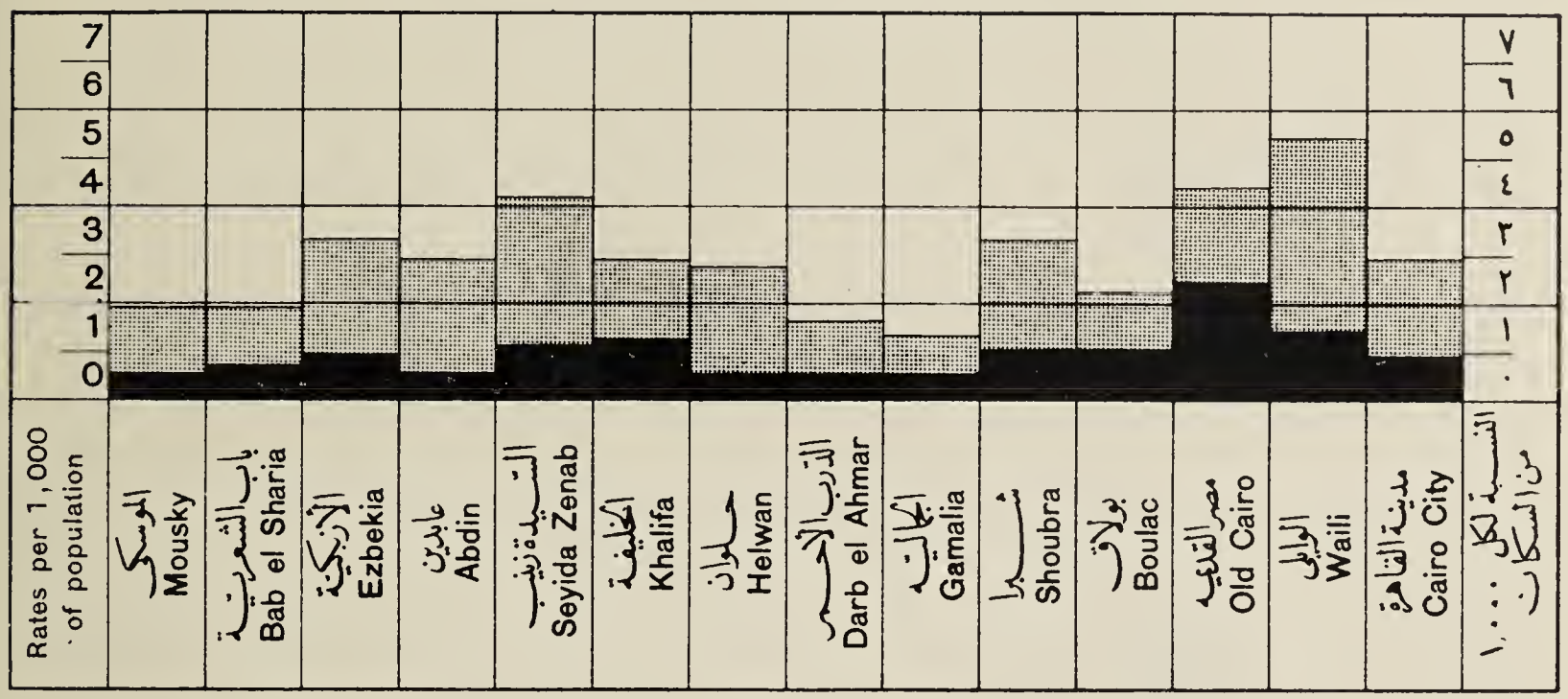
23	June	4-10...	35·9	+1·9	20·4	+1·7	28·2	+1·8	54	—	0·0	—0·2	12·8	91	1·9	+0·3	1	Variable	15·73	+0·36
24	„	11-17...	34·2	−0·5	19·6	+0·2	26·9	—0·1	59	—	0·0	—0·2	13·2	93	1·7	+0·3	0	Calm.	15·78	+0·37
25	„	18-24...	35·0	—0·2	20·6	+0·7	27·8	+0·2	59	—	0·0	—0·2	13·1	93	1·1	−0·4	0	Calm.	15·79	+0·35
26	„	25- 1 July	37·3	+1·9	22·2	+1·8	29·8	+1·9	59	—	0·0	—0·2	13·1	93	0·6	−1·2	1	N.	15·80	+0·32
27	July	2- 8...	37·9	+2·5	22·4	+1·7	30·2	+2·2	61	—	0·0	0·0	13·1	94	4·3	+2·1	1	N.	15·81	+0·30
28	„	9-15...	37·3	+1·9	22·5	+1·5	29·9	+1·7	62	—	0·0	0·0	12·9	93	2·3	−0·2	1	N.W.	15·81	+0·26
29	„	16-22...	36·5	+1·1	23·2	+1·9	29·8	+1·4	60	—	0·0	0·0	12·3	89	4·0	+1·2	1	N.	15·82	+0·19
30	„	23-29	36·5	+1·2	22·1	+0·6	29·3	+0·9	62	—	0·0	0·0	12·3	90	1·4	−1·5	1	N.	15·82	+0·06
31	„	30- 5 August	34·8	−0·4	21·9	+0·3	28·4	0·0	64	—	0·0	0·0	12·6	93	3·4	+0·3	1	N.W.	16·05	+0·09
32	August	6-12	36·1	+1·1	22·6	+1·0	29·4	+1·1	62	—	0·0	0·0	12·5	93	2·6	+0·6	1	N.	16·45	+0·05
33	„	13-19...	36·7	+1·9	22·8	+1·3	29·8	+1·6	67	—	0·0	0·0	12·3	93	6·6	+3·4	1	N.	17·26	0·00
34	„	20-26...	36·0	+1·6	23·2	+2·2	29·6	+1·9	62	—	0·0	0·0	12·3	95	1·4	−1·7	0	Calm.	17·87	−0·05
35	„	27- 2 Sept.	33·2	—0·8	21·5	+1·0	27·4	+0·2	66	—	0·0	0·0	11·8	92	3·4	+0·4	1	N.	18·17	—0·04
36	September	3- 9...	32·0	—1·7	21·1	+1·0	26·6	—0·3	71	—	0·0	0·0	11·3	89	2·3	−0·5	0	Calm.	18·66	+0·27
37	„	10-16...	33·1	—0·2	20·1	+0·5	26·6	+0·2	73	—	0·0	0·0	11·2	91	2·3	−0·3	1	N.	18·41	—0·10
38	„	17-23...	33·2	+0·6	21·0	+1·8	27·1	+1·2	76	—	0·0	0·0	10·6	87	4·9	+2·5	1	N.	17·92	—0·69
39	„	24-30...	32·9	+1·1	20·3	+1·7	26·6	+1·4	76	—	0·0	0·0	10·9	91	3·4	+1·1	0	Calm.	17·89	—0·75
40	October	1- 7...	32·0	+0·9	18·8	+0·8	25·4	+0·8	67	—	Drops.	−0·4	10·7	90	0·1	−2·3	0	Calm.	17·86	−0·66
41	„	8-14...	32·3	+2·0	19·4	+1·9	25·8	+1·9	67	—	Drops.	−0·4	9·3	81	1·4	−1·0	0	Calm.	17·80	−0·71
42	„	15-21...	31·7	+2·1	18·2	+1·4	25·0	+1·8	76	—	Drops.	—0·4	10·6	93	1·3	−1·2	2	N.	17·84	—0·78
43	„	22-28...	32·9	+4·3	18·7	+2·7	25·8	+3·5	76	—	0·0	−0·4	9·6	85	5·4	+2·8	1	N.	17·70	—0·85
44	„	29- 4 Nov.	27·3	—0·4	16·8	+1·5	22·0	+0·5	76	—	7·2	+6·7	7·6	69	4·0	+1·2	1	N.W.	17·62	−0·53
45	November	5-11...	26·8	—0·1	15·5	+0·9	21·2	+0·4	82	—	1·8	+1·3	—	—	4·0	+1·1	0	Calm.	17·22	−0·45
46	„	12-18...	28·7	+2·8	17·7	+4·0	23·2	+3·4	83	—	0·0	—0·5	9·8	93	5·4	+2·3	1	N.N.E.	16·75	−0·48
47	„	19-25...	26·1	+1·5	13·3	+0·7	19·7	+1·1	80	—	0·0	−0·5	9·9	94	1·4	−2·1	1	N.	16·26	—0·58
48	„	26- 2 Dec.	23·7	+0·3	11·2	−0·3	17·4	0·0	74	—	0·0	−0·8	8·8	85	3·4	−0·4	1	N.E.	16·07	−0·47
49	December	3- 9...	23·4	+1·2	9·6	−0·9	16·5	+0·1	73	—	Drops.	−1·6	7·8	76	1·1	−2·9	0	Calm.	15·94	−0·35
50	„	10-16...	23·1	+2·0	10·1	+0·5	16·6	+1·2	74	—	0·0	−1·6	9·3	91	2·0	−2·2	1	S.S.W.	15·91	−0·18
51	„	17-23...	20·7	+0·3	10·2	+1·3	15·4	+0·8	79	—	1·2	−0·4	5·9	58	5·4	+1·1	1	S.	15·68	—0·08
52	„	24-31...	23·3	+3·3	8·9	+0·5	16·1	+1·9	82	—	Drops.	−1·8	8·6	84	4·5	+0·3	0	Calm.	14·59	—0·63

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11933-1928-330 ex.

Fig. 1
Cairo City Health Report 1927

الشكل رقم ١
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الأمراض المعدية باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل الف من السكان
ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



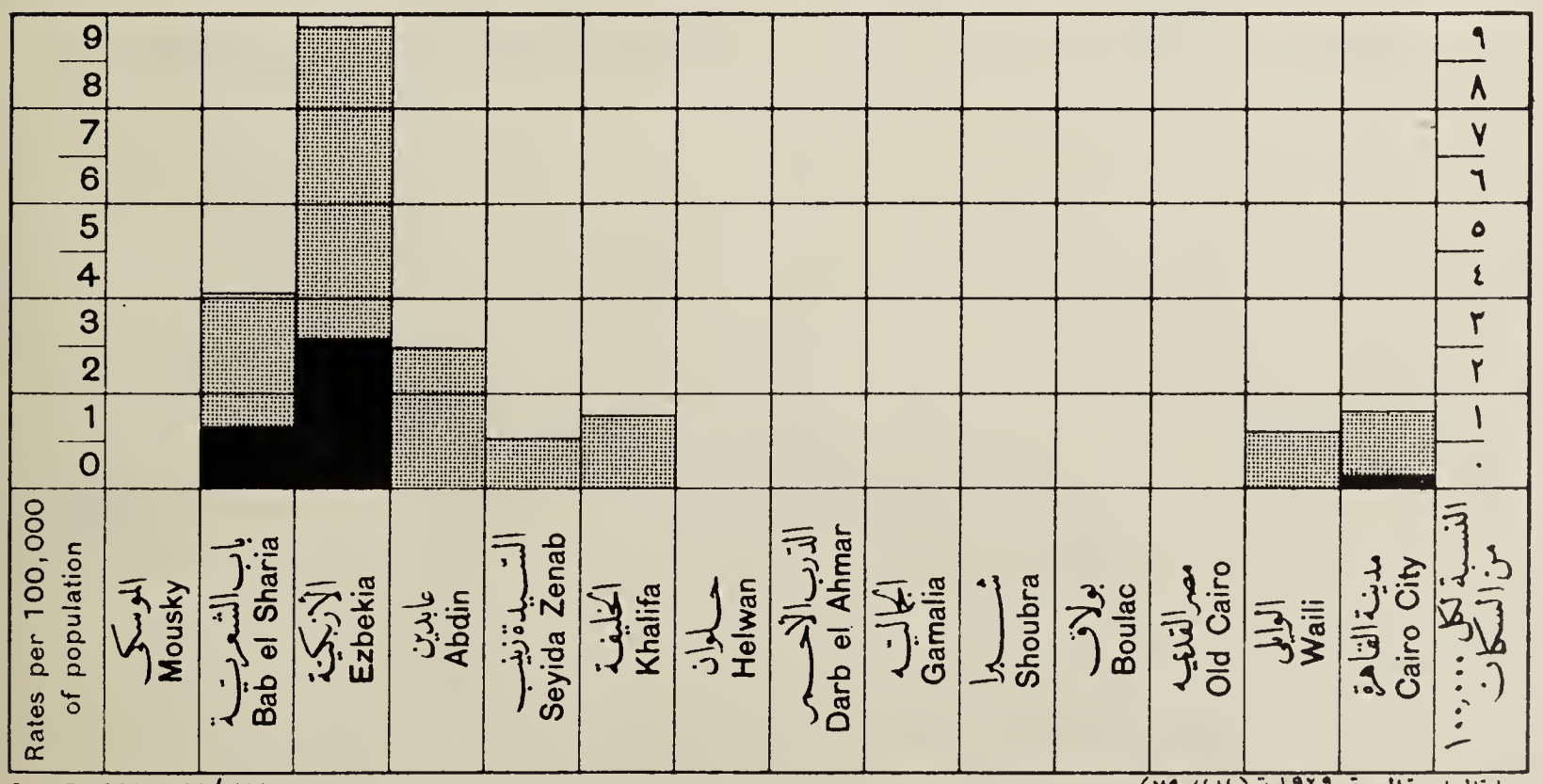
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 2

الشكل رقم ٢

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الجدرى باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل مائة الف من السكان
SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

الوفيات
Deaths

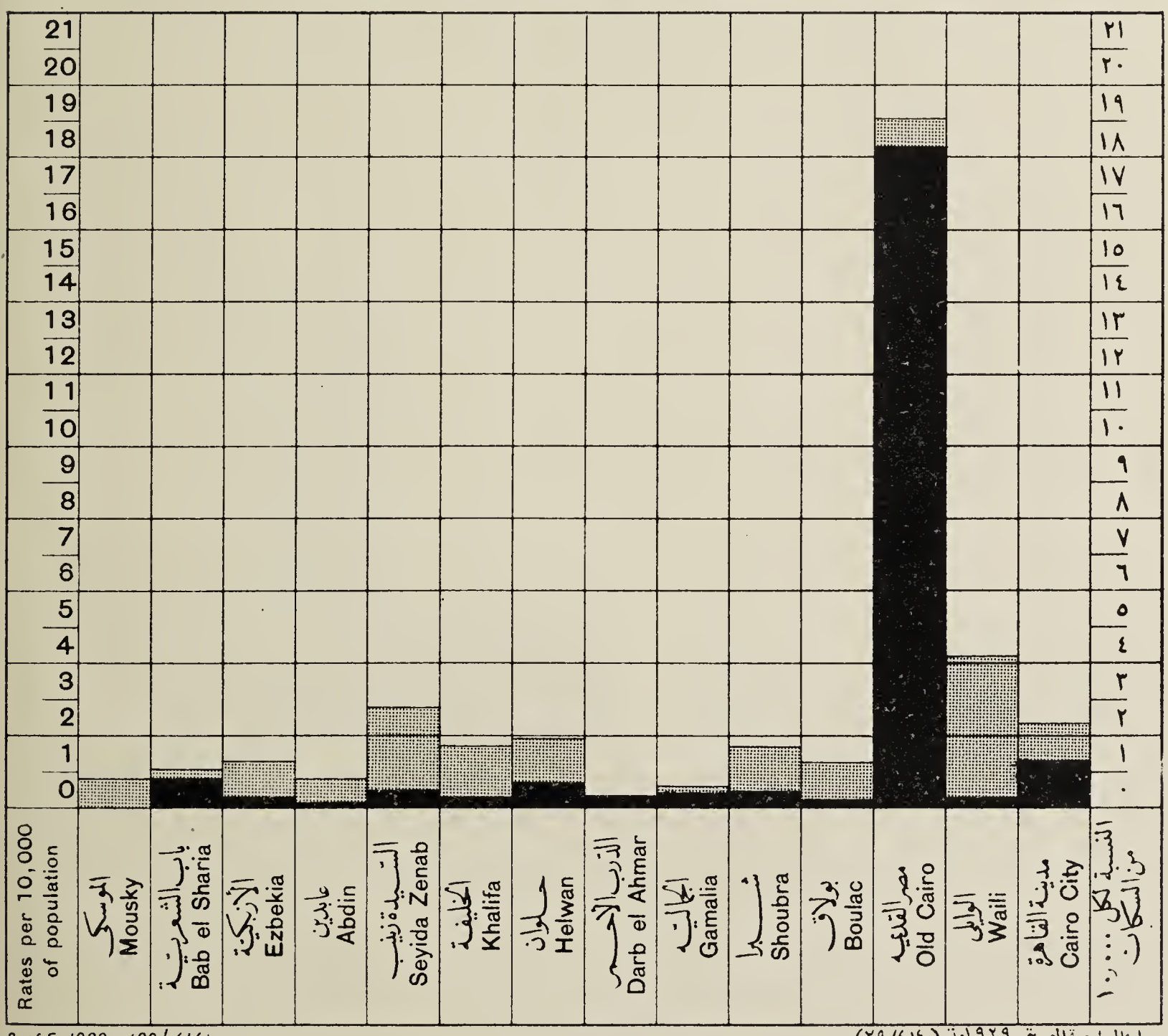
الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 3
Cairo City Health Report 1927

الشكل رقم ٣
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحصبة باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

MEASLES CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

الوفيات
Deaths

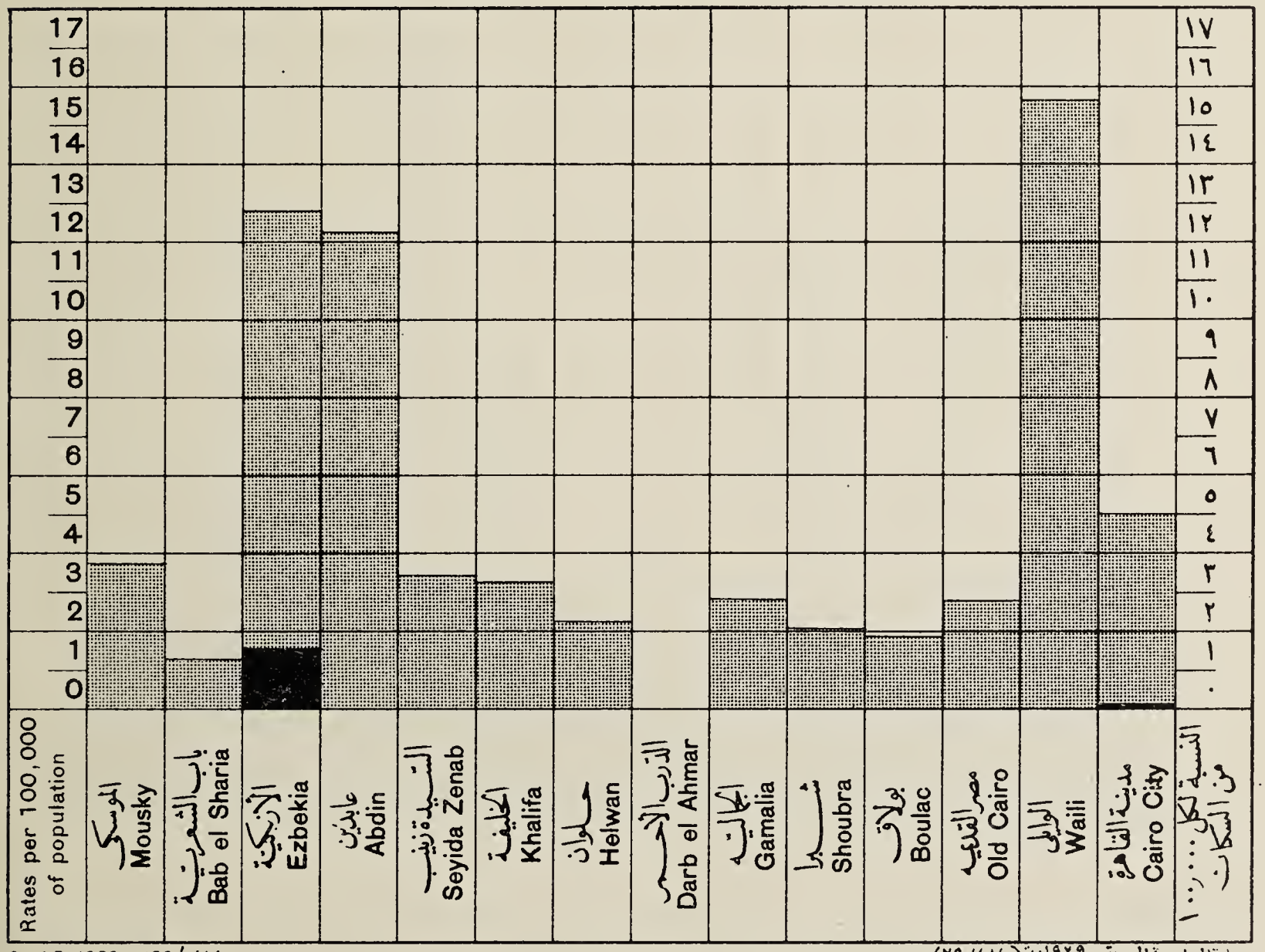
الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 4
Cairo City Health Report 1927

الشكل رقم ٤
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧.

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى القرمزية باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل مائة الف من السكان

SCARLET FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)
مصلحة الساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

الوفيات
Deaths

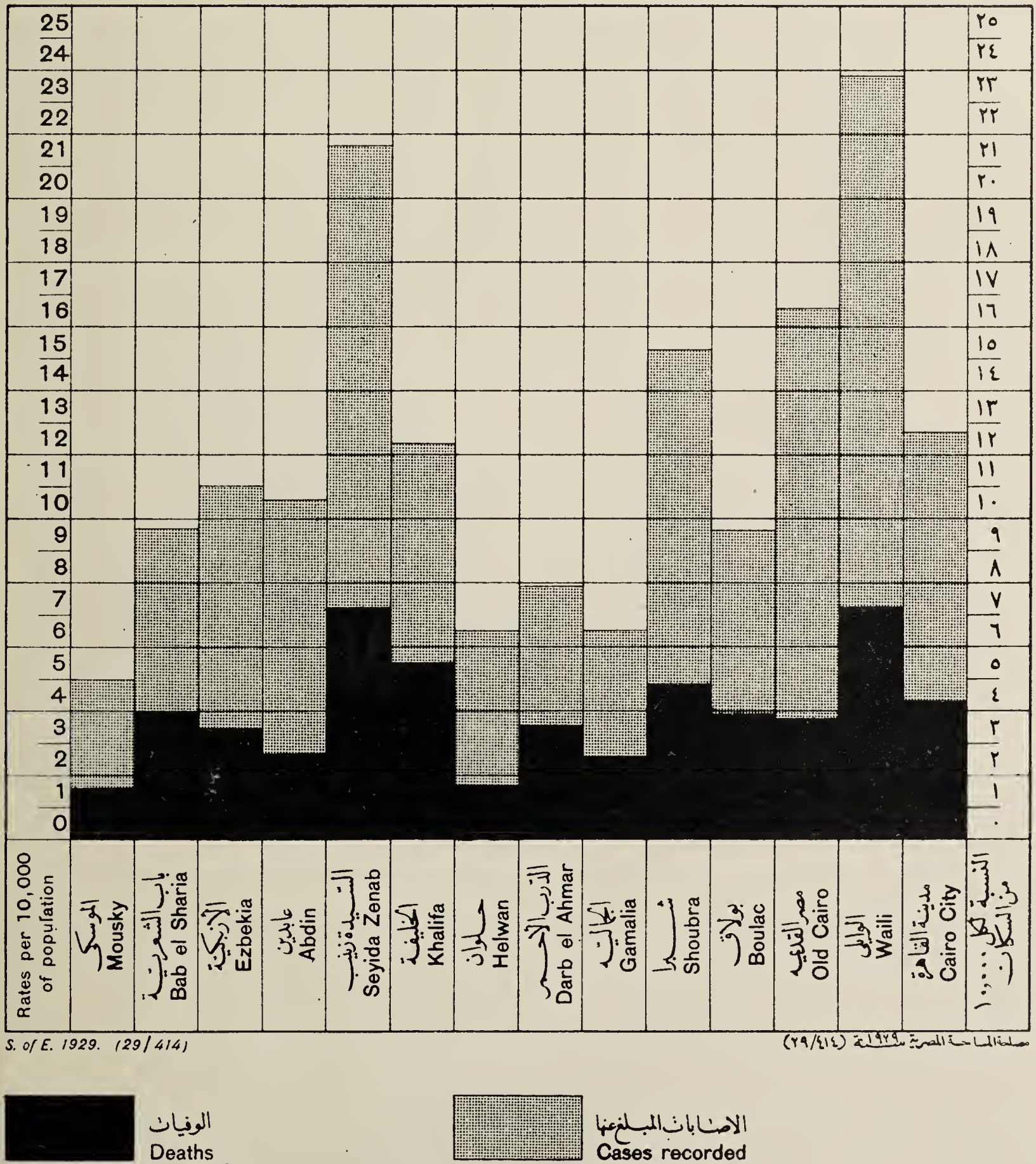
الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 5
Cairo City Health Report 1927

الشكل رقم ٥
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الدفتريا باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان

DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

الوفيات
Deaths

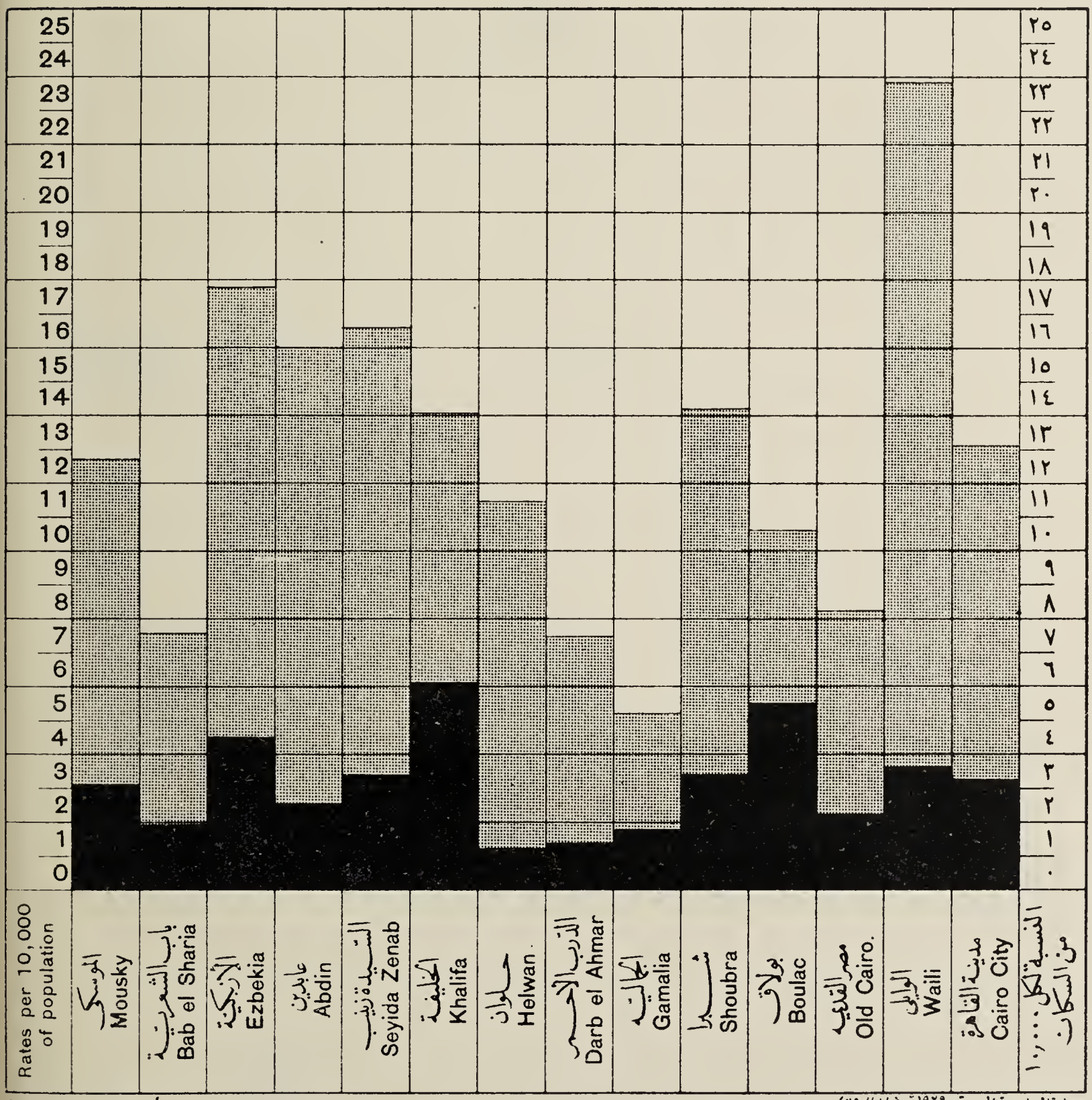
الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 6
Cairo City Health Report 1927

الشكل رقم ٦
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفودية باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

TYPHOID FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

صلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

الوفيات
Deaths

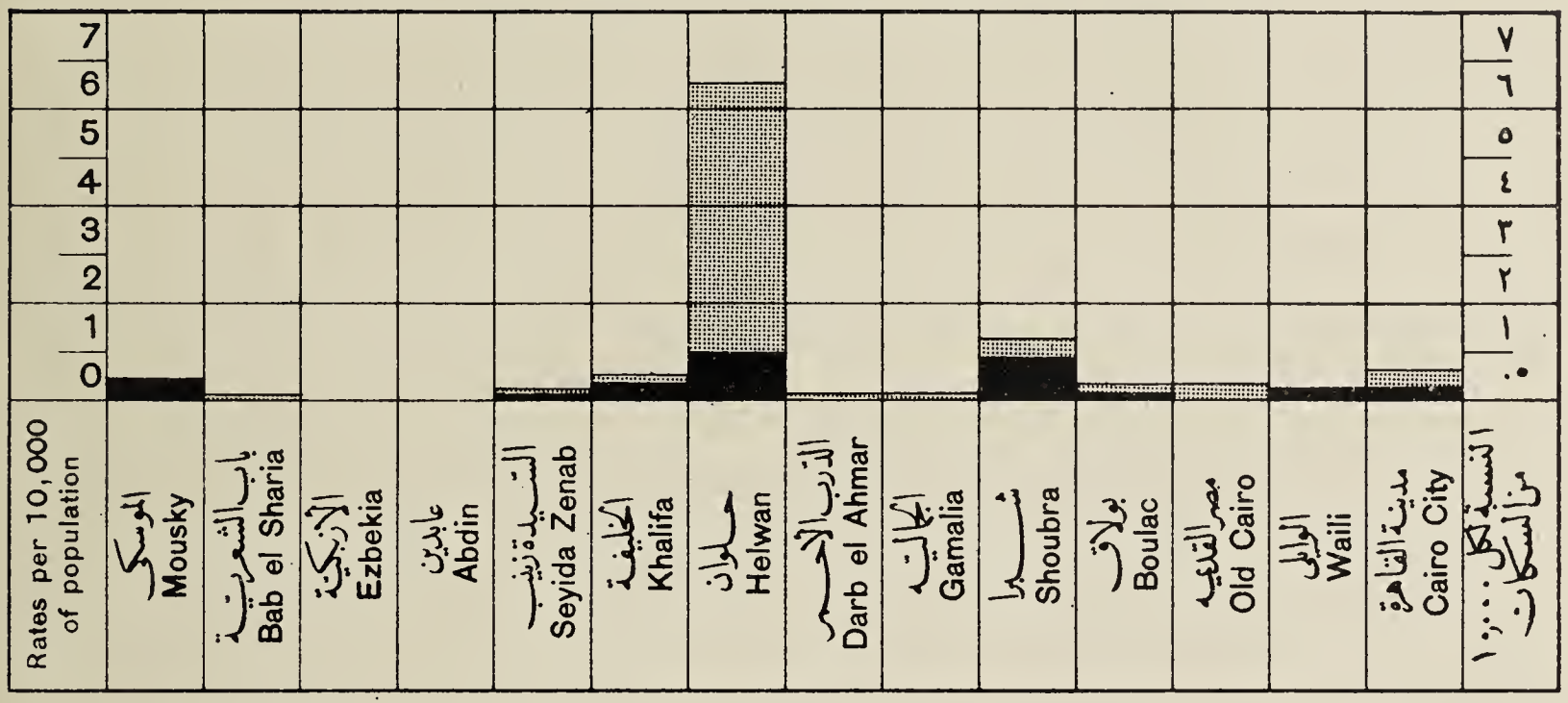
الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 7
Cairo City Health Report 1927

الشكل رقم ٧
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفوسية باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان

TYPHUS FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER .10,000 OF POPULATION



الوفيات Deaths

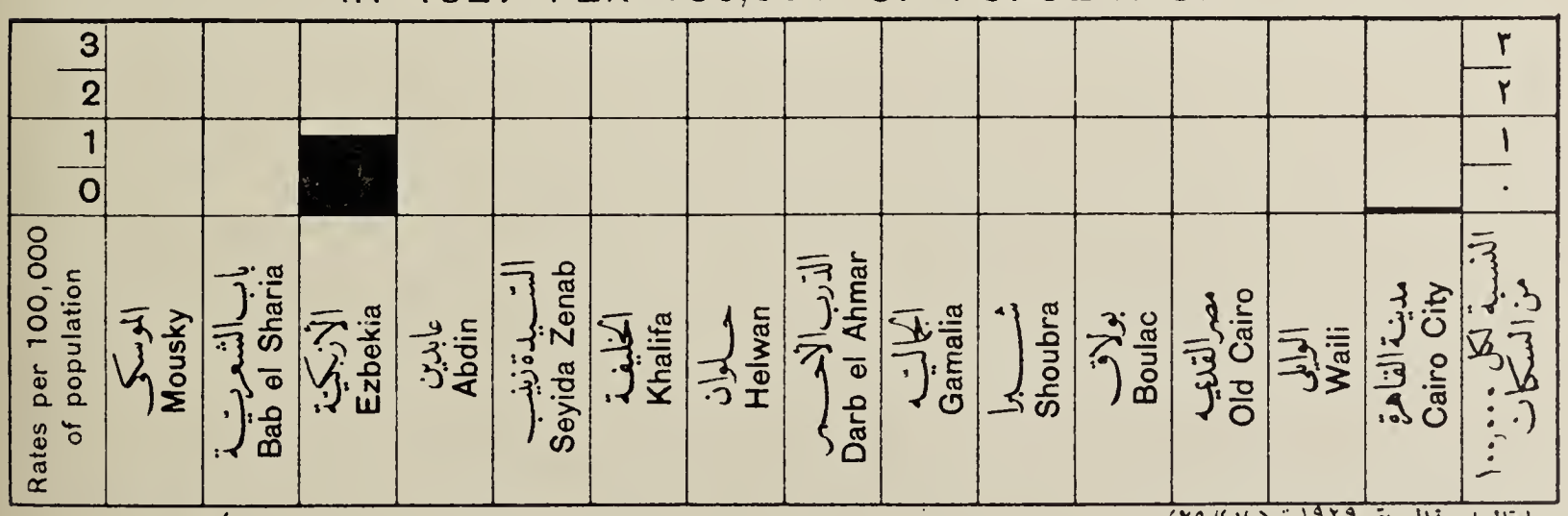
الاصابات المبلغ عنها Cases recorded

Fig. 8

الشكل رقم ٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى الراجعة باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل مائة الف من السكان

RELAPSING FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

صلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

الوفيات Deaths

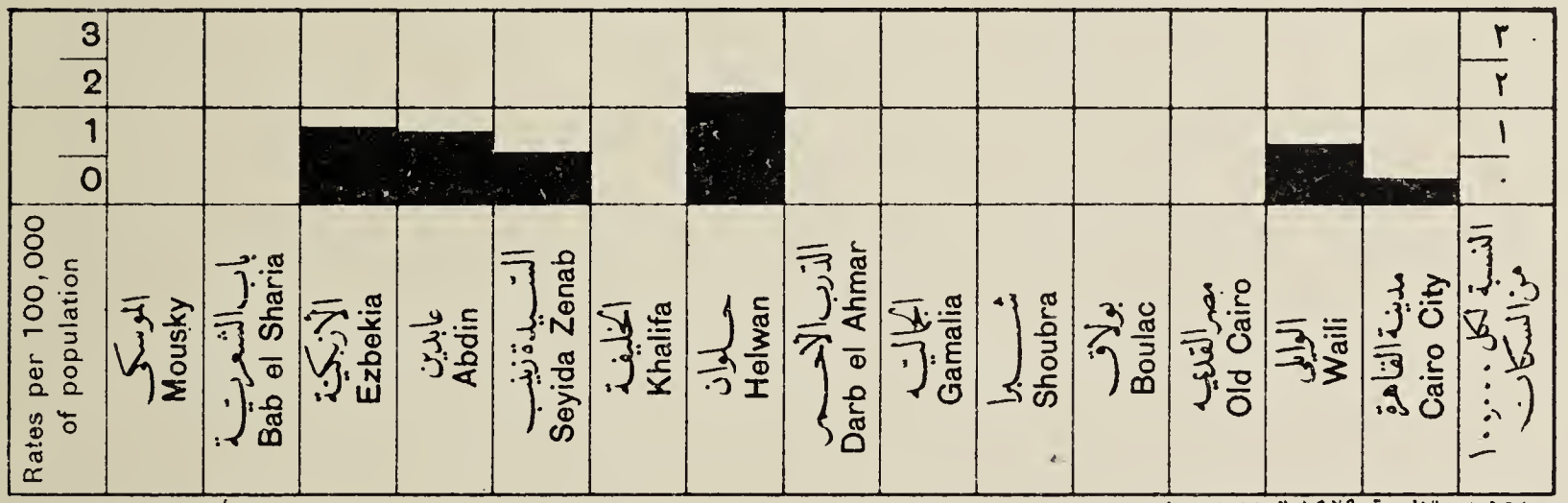
الاصابات المبلغ عنها Cases recorded

Fig. 9
Cairo City Health Report 1927

الشكل رقم ٩
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى المخية الشوكية باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٧ لكل مائة الف من السكان

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1927 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

صلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

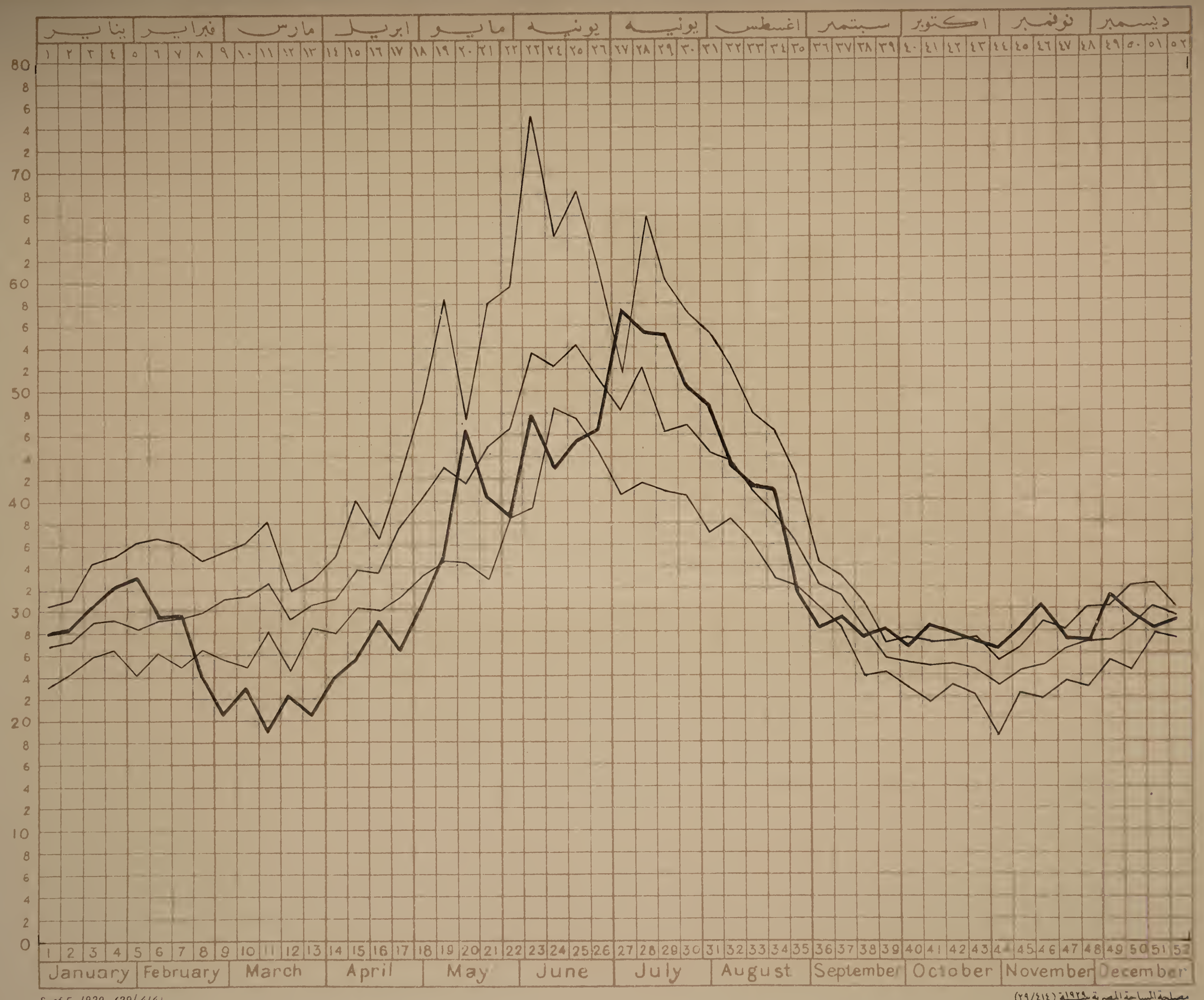
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

الرسم رقم ١
Chart 1

معدّل الوفيات الأسبوعيّة بالنسبة لكل ألف من السكان فى مدة خمس سنين من ١٩٢٢ إلى ١٩٢٦

Weekly Death-rates per 1000 living in quinquennial period 1922-1926



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

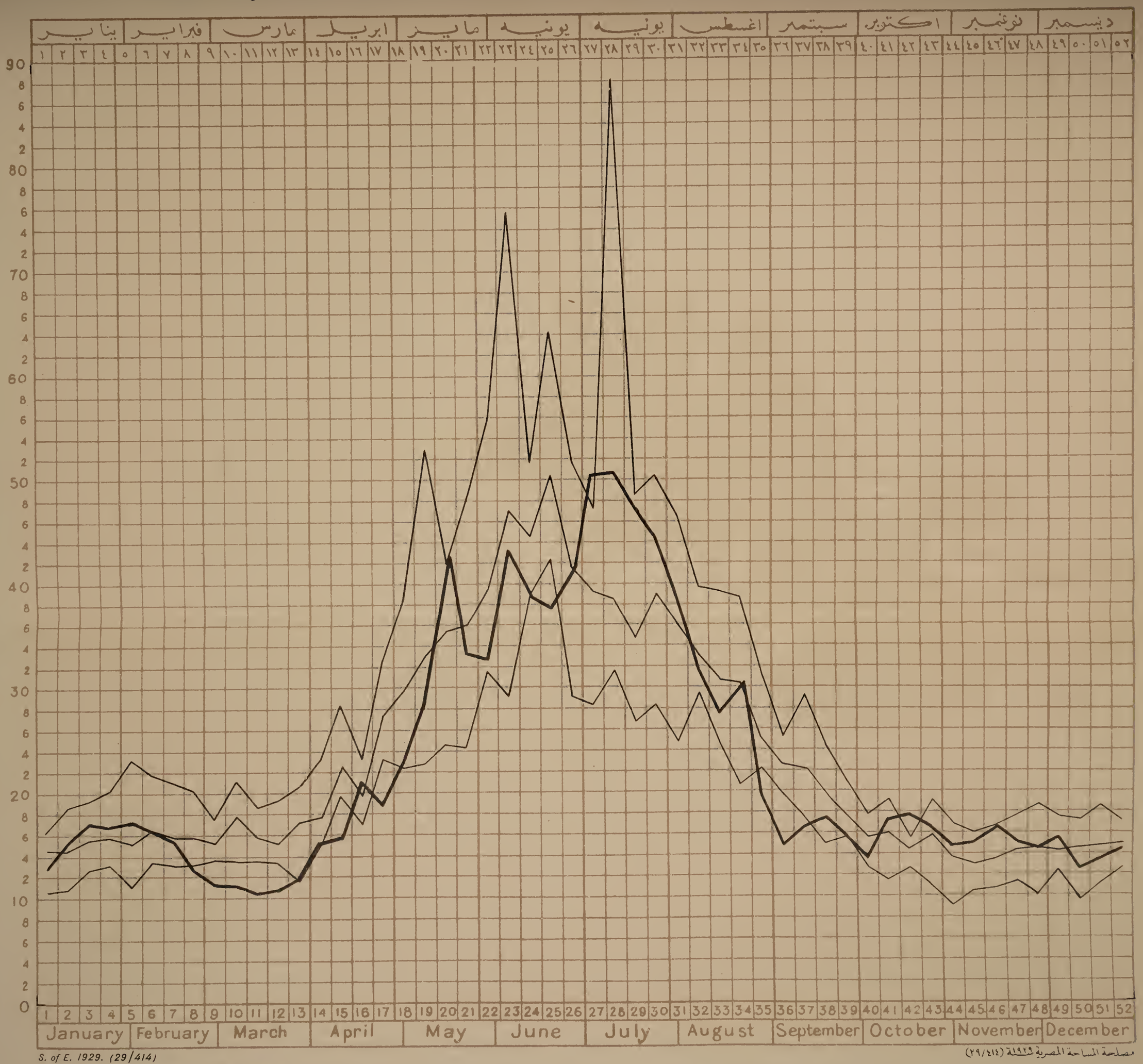
مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

المعدّل الأقصى والمتوسّط والأدنى
Max., Min. & Mean rates.

معدّل الوفيات الأسبوعى لسنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly death-rates in 1927.

الرسم رقم ٢
Chart 2

المعدّل الأسبوعى لوفيات الأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود فى مدة خمس سنين من سنة ١٩٢٢م الى سنة ١٩٢٦م
Cairo City Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1) in quinquennial period 1922-1926



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

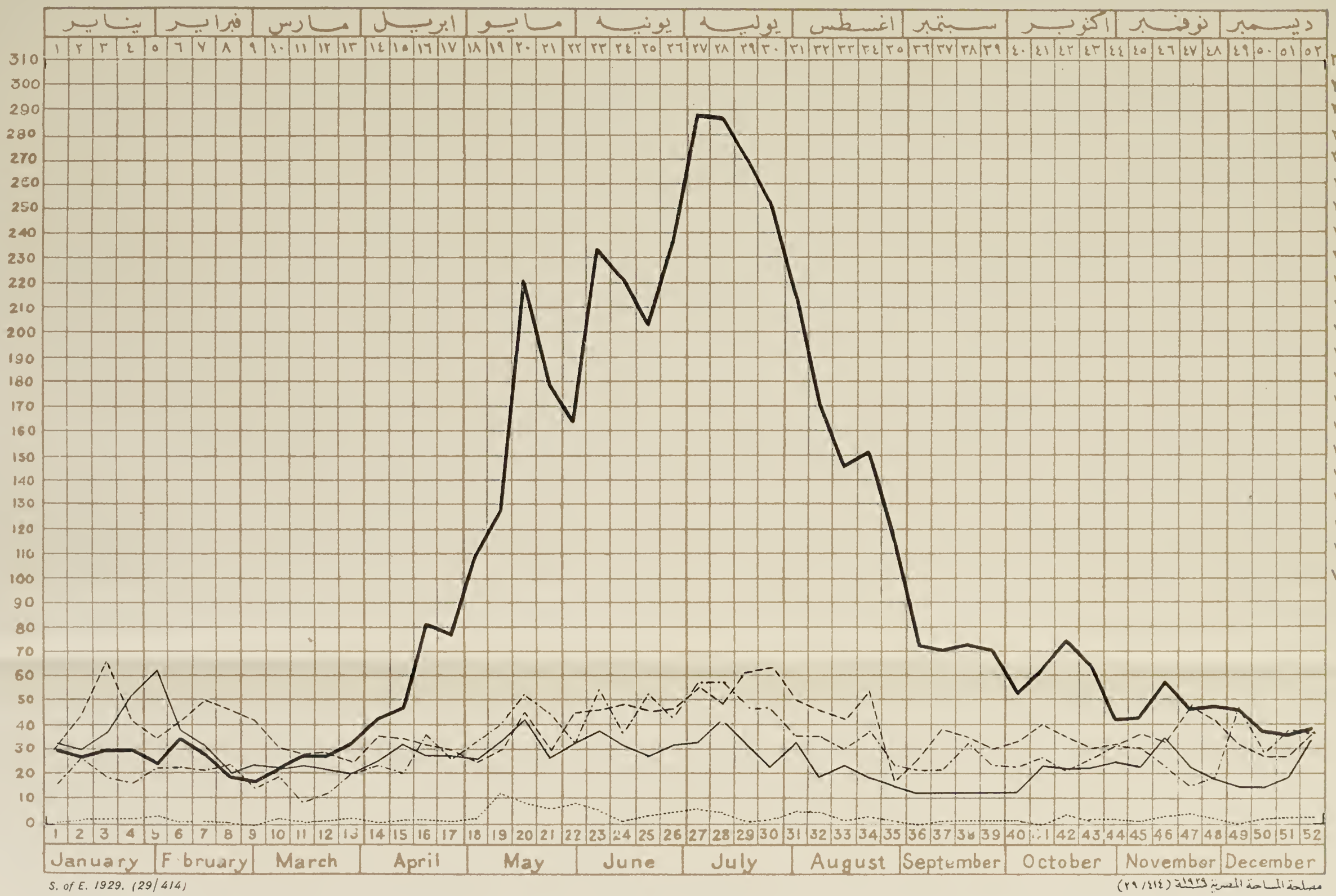
مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩م (٢٩/٤١٤)

Max., Min. & Mean of Weekly death-rates per 100 Births. ——— المعدّل الأقصى والمتوسّط والأدنى للوفيات الأسبوعى بالنسبة لكلّ مائة مولود

Weekly death-rates per 100 Births for 1927. ——— معدّل الوفيات الأسبوعى بالنسبة لكلّ مائة مولود فى سنة ١٩٢٧م

الرسم رقم ٣
Chart 3

معدل الوفيات الأسبوعى للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم فى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1927 Cairo



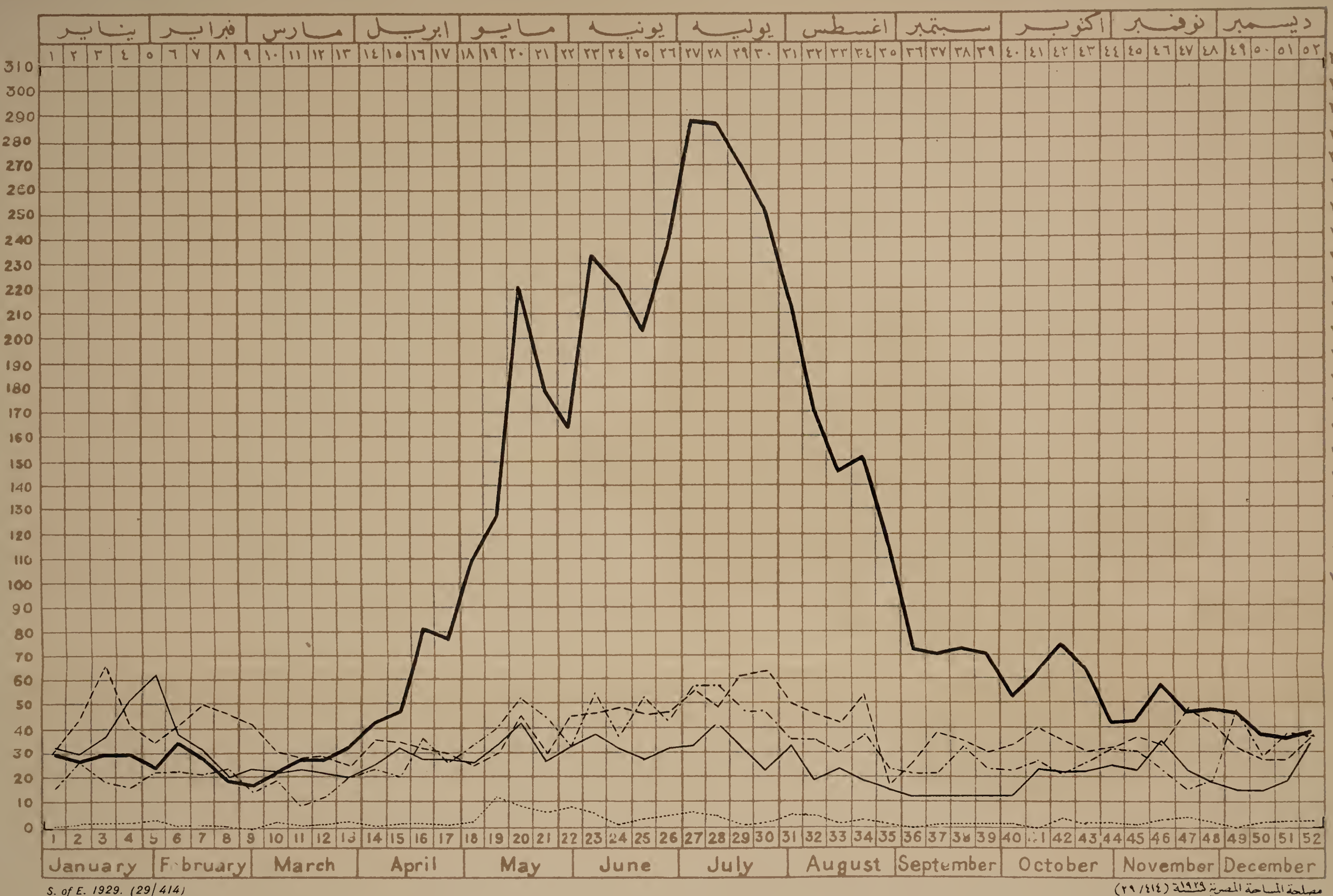
S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أمراض معدية	أمراض أخرى	ضعف أو هزال	أمراض صدرية	أسهال ونزلة معوية
Infectious Diseases	*Other Diseases*	*Marasmus*	*Pulmonary*	*Diarrhœa & Enteritis*

الرسم رقم ٣
Chart 3

معدّل الوفيات الأسبوعى للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم فى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1927 Cairo



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أسهال ونزلة معوية — Diarrhœa & Enteritis

أمراض صدرية — Pulmonary

ضعف أو هزال — Marasmus

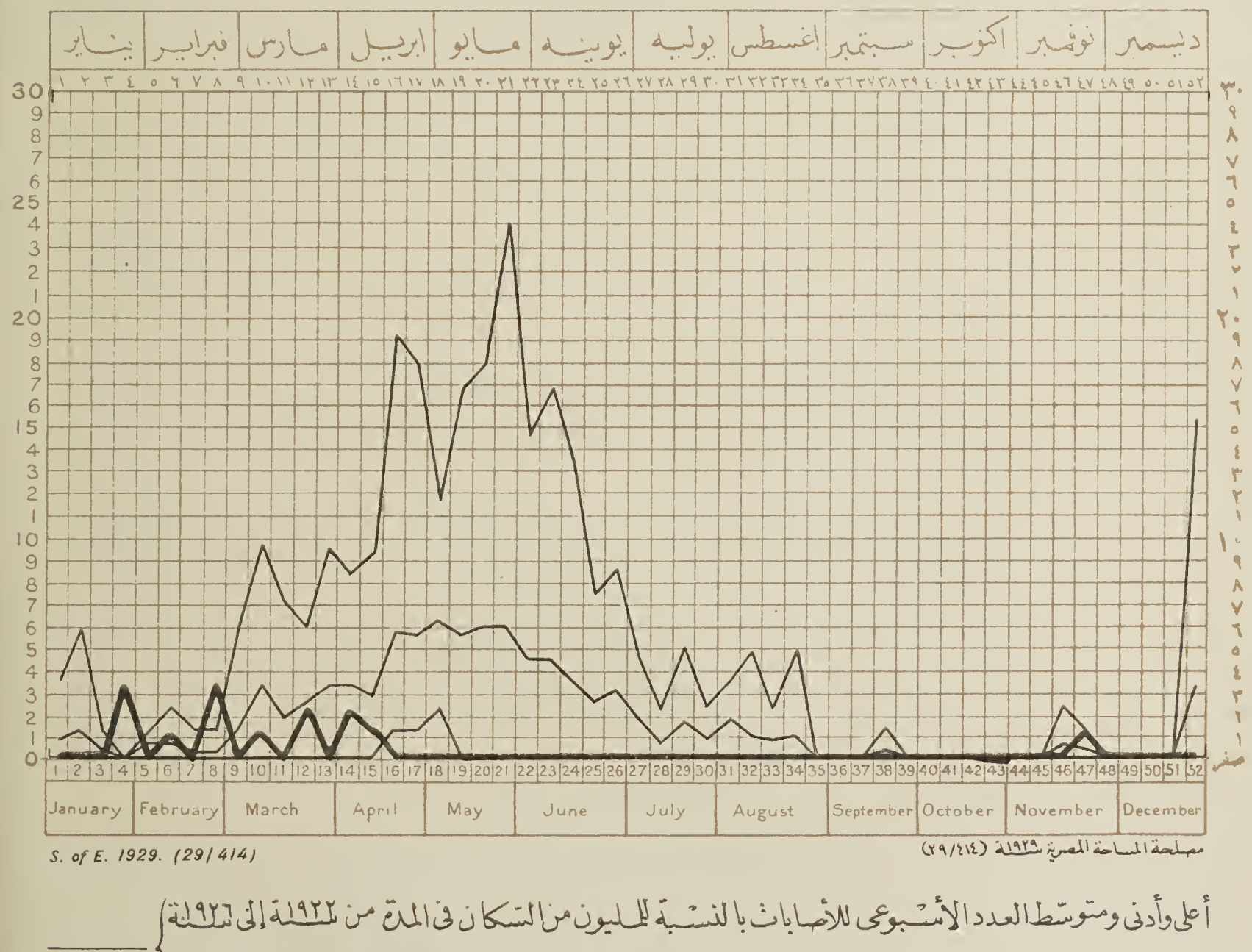
أمراض أخرى — Other Diseases

أمراض معدية — Infectious Diseases

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧
Cairo City Health Report 1927.

الرسم رقم ٥
Chart 5

الجدرى
Small Pox



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ إلى سنة ١٩٢٦

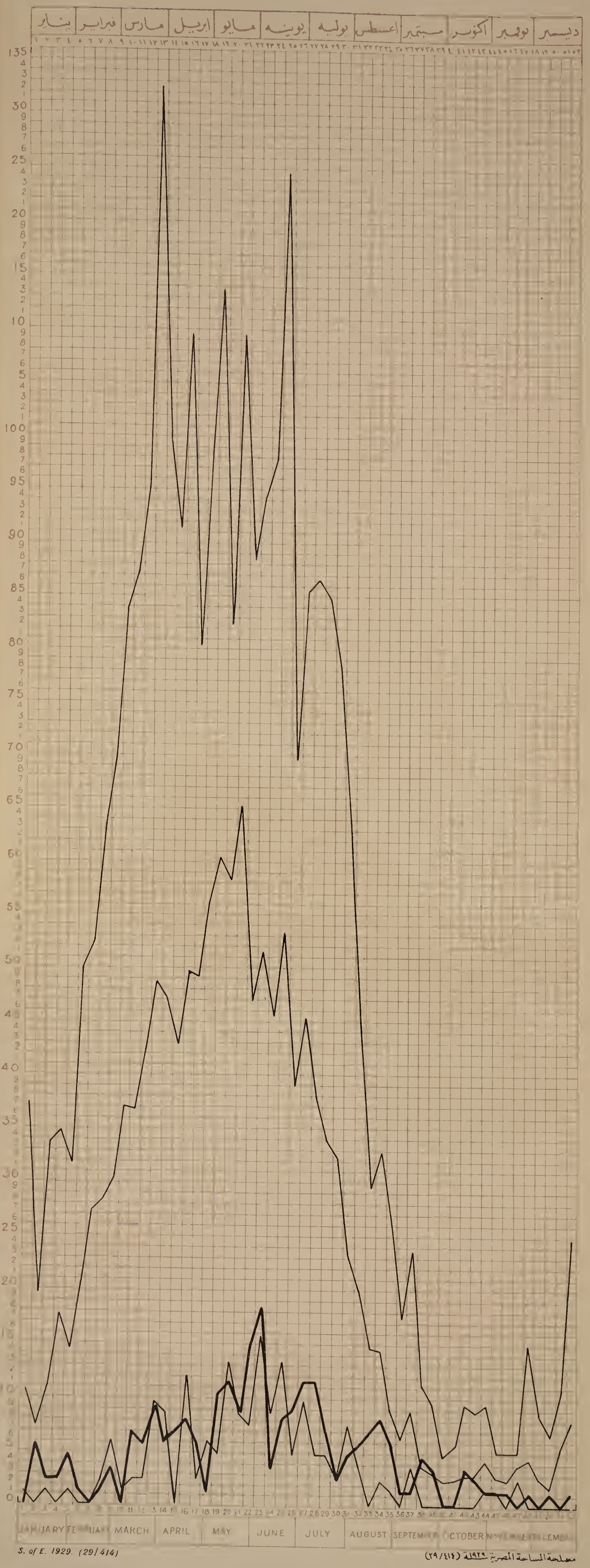
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922-1926.

المجموع الاسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly total of cases in 1927.

الرسم رقم ٦
Chart 6

الحصبة
Measles



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للاصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ إلى سنة ١٩٢٦

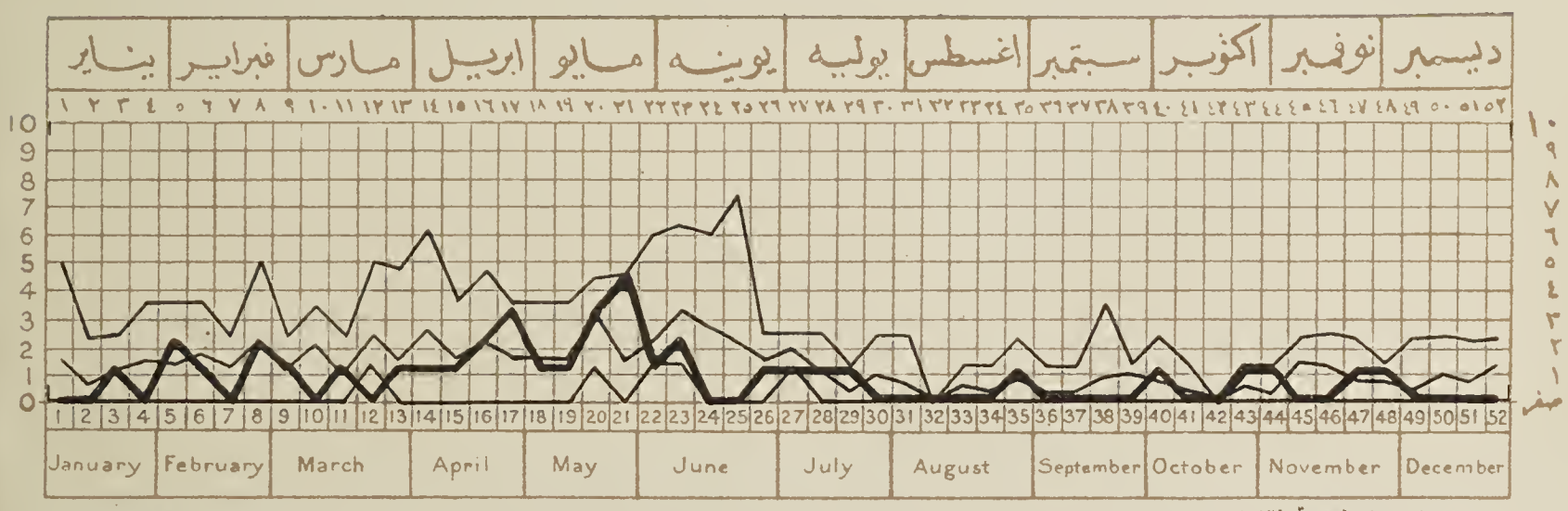
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922-1926.

المجموع الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly total of cases in 1927.

الرسم رقم ٧
Chart 7

الحمّى القرمزية
Scarlet Fever



مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)
S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسّط العدد الأسبوعى للاصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ إلى سنة ١٩٢٦
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922-1926.

المجموع الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly total of cases in 1927.

الرسم رقم ٨
Chart 8

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٧
Cairo City Health Report 1927.

الدفتريا
Diphtheria



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أعلى وادنى ومتوسط العدد الاسبوعى للاصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ الى سنة ١٩٢٦

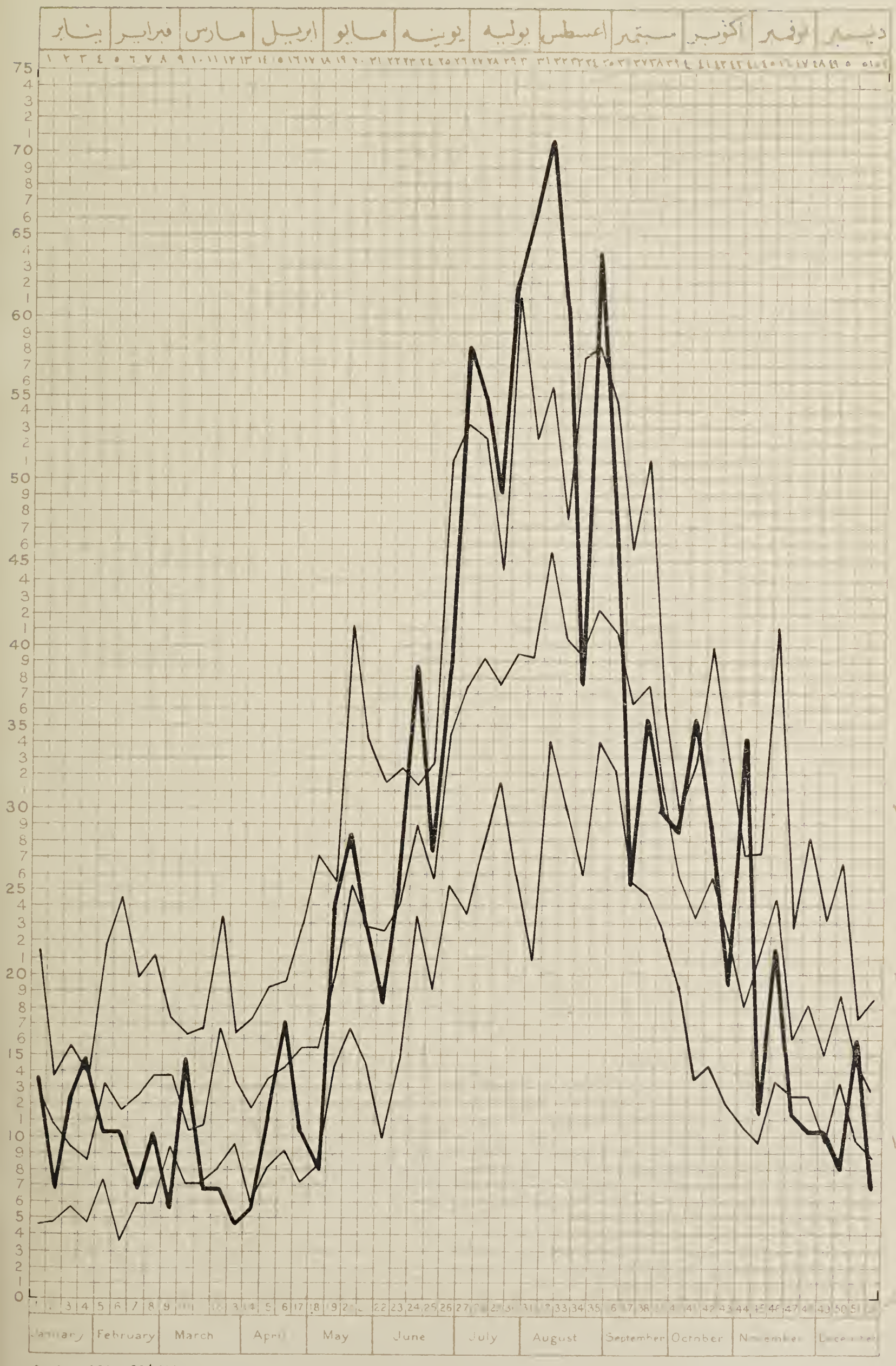
Weekly Max.. Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922 - 1926.

المجموع الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly total of cases in 1927.

الرسم رقم ٩
Chart 9

الحُمّى التيفودية
Typhoid



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ إلى سنة ١٩٢٦

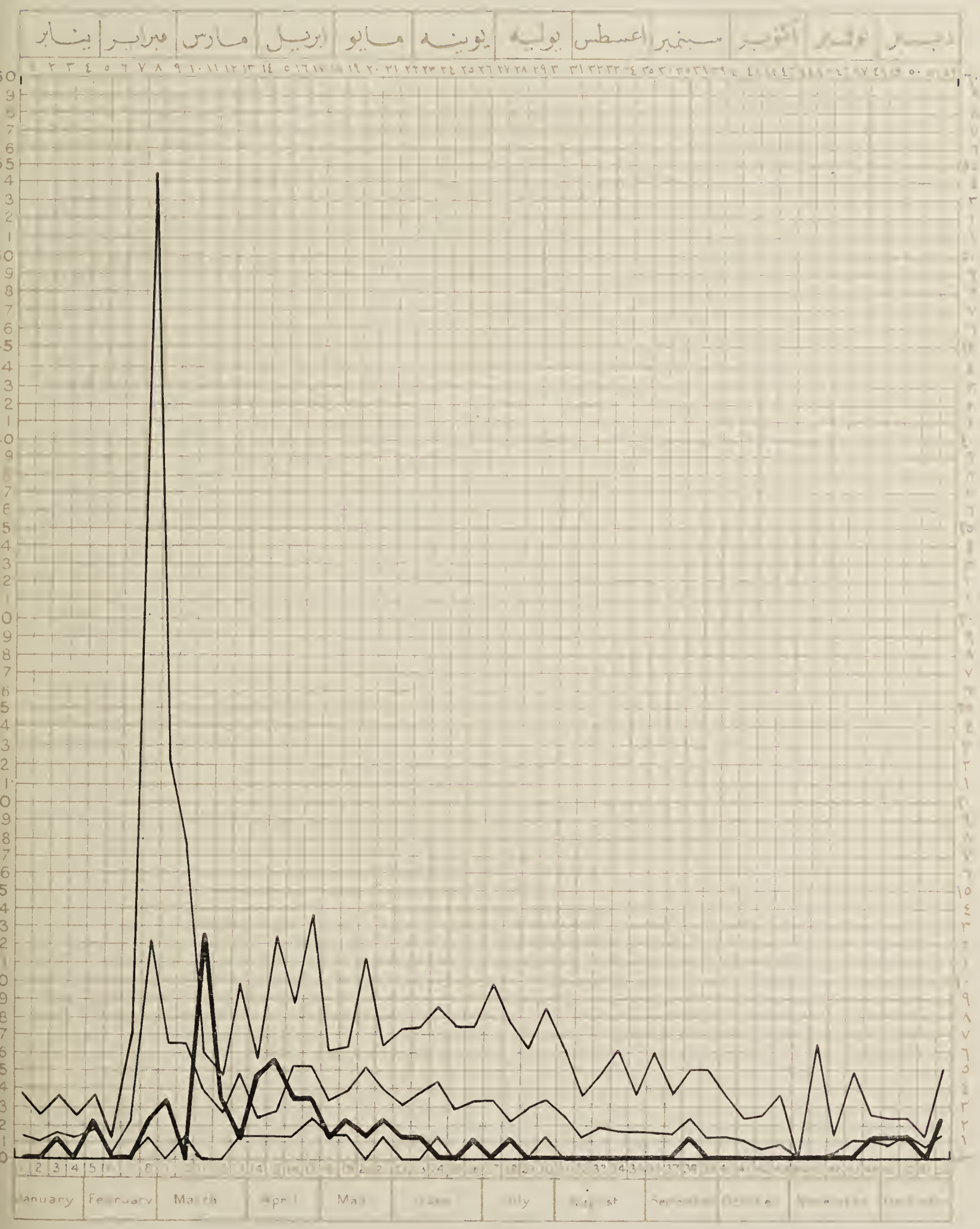
Weekly Max.. Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922 - 1926.

المجموع الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly total of cases in 1927.

الرسم رقم ١٠
Chart 10

الحمّى التيفوسيّة
Typhus



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للاصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ الى سنة ١٩٢٦

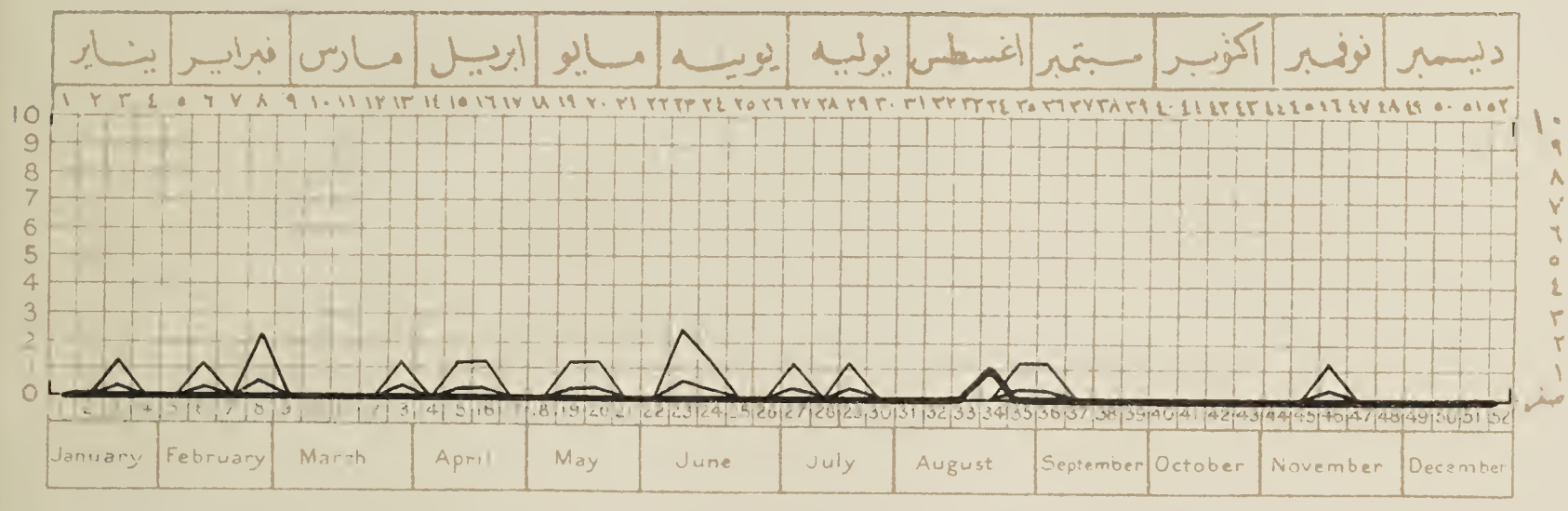
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922 - 1926.

المجموع الاسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly total of cases in 1927.

الرسم رقم ١١
Chart 11

الحمّى الراجعة
Relapsing Fever

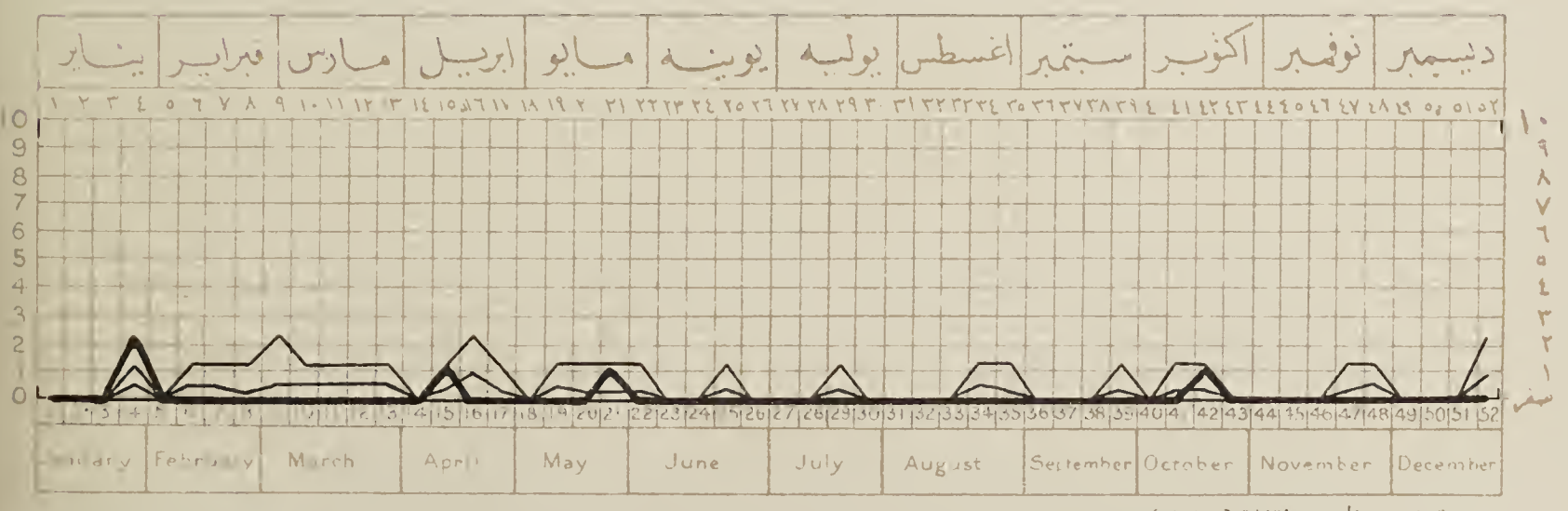


أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ إلى سنة ١٩٢٦
Weekly Max.. Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922 - 1926.

المجموع الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly total of cases in 1927.

الرسم رقم ١٢
Chart 12

الحمّى المخيّة الشوكية
Cerebro Spinal Fever



S. of E. 1929. (29/414)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٩ (٢٩/٤١٤)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٢ إلى سنة ١٩٢٦
Weekly Max.. Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1922 - 1926.

المجموع الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly total of cases in 1927.